The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5607. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

The Present Aspect of Affairs at the Mine.

Startling Rumors as to the Origin of the Fire.

The Jealousies of the Irish and Welsh Miners.

The Evidence Clear that the Shaft was Fired.

Measures of Relief all Over the Country.

MATTERS AT THE MINE.

The Present Aspect of the Disaster—Facts and Rumors—Incendiarism Charged—Bitter Feeling Between the Irish and Welsh Miners—The Scenes of To-day at the Mine—Aid for the Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Sept. 10.—Although the excitement of the past four days has measurably subsided and business in all the towns is generally resumed, the mines are yet deserted, and probably none will be worked before Monday. The catastrophe is yet eagerly discussed, especially among miners who gather in groups in their hamlets, and in the towns, and among whom startling rumors are current this afternoon. In Hyde Park, where many of the lost belonged, it was openly asserted and widely believed, that the fire was the result of design. The rumor first developed a most interesting and singular fact that was quoted in support of the charge. It is said, on the authority of a leading miner, who had charge of the explorations of the mine in search of the dead, that the wooded funnel leading from the furnace to the bottom of the shaft had not been burned at all, and that the brettice or cribbing dividing the shaft into two compartments at the bottom of the shaft had been merely charred and not destroyed. These are undoubtedly facts, and are difficult to explain on any other ground than that the fire in the brettice began some distance from the bottom of the shaft. The charge of incendiarism is founded mainly on this circumstance, and it is alleged that it was easy for any one to reach the shaft and fire the brettice through the tunnel, and retreat unobserved and uninjured.

In addition to this, it is currently reported that some Irish miners said that the "nanny goats," as they term the Welsh, would go down the shaft some day and never come up alive, and that since the accident, and while efforts were being made to open the mine and search for the entombed, some of the same men were overheard to say that too much fuss was being made about the "nanny goats." There is, and always has been, bitter antagonism between the Welsh and Irish miners, and this talk among the former is probably nothing more than its reflex; but the sound furnace funnel and bottom of the brettice are perplexities which are not parties to their acrimonies.

It is absolutely certain that fire was communicated from the brettice some distance from the top. By actual measurement it is burned only ninety feet from the mouth of the shaft, and is almost totally uninjured from there to within a few feet of the bottom, where it is burned again, as if it had caught from the *débris* falling from above. There is a powerful draft upward in the shaft, and if the brettice had caught at the bottom it must have been totally destroyed all the way up. But all these minute details of the present condition of the mine, which may throw a flood of light upon the disaster, will doubtless be developed by the inquest, which commences to-morrow. It is singular, however, that THOMAS CARSON, who is ready to testify to the facts related, has not yet been subpœnaed as a witness.

The scenes at the mines to-day have not been exciting. Working parties have been engaged on the surface removing *débris*, and several squads descended and made explorations of the mine. The dead mules cumbered several of the gangways, and they had so far decomposed as to create a horrible stench, which was unavoidable in these confined spaces. Sulphuric acid was taken down and used upon them as a ready means of annihilation. Rumors were rife at Hyde Park and other villages that more dead bodies were in the mine, and for the purpose of satisfying the doubting further explorations were made, but without finding any. Notwithstanding this proof, rumors continued to thrive of numerous bodies being found.

Subscriptions to the relief fund are pouring in rapidly from various quarters in this section. The following have been offered to-day: Delaware and Hudson Canal Coal Company, $3,000; Thomas Dickson, $500; C. F. Young, $300; E. M. Weston, $200; R. Mandell, $100; East Boston Mining Company, Kingston, $500; Jervis Langdon, $500; Joseph J. Albright, $200; Phelps & Chase, $100; George Coray, $100; H. G. Pierce, $100; Monies & Pughe, $100; C. F. Mattiee, $100, and a number of other smaller subscriptions, making a total of $6,051.

The Closing Scenes—Incidents of the Disaster—The Funerals of Yesterday—The Mine fully Explored—Action of Governor Geary—Relief for the Sufferers—The Fund—Cause of the First Exaggerated Reports—The Inquest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Friday, Sept. 10—2:30 P. M.

To-day has been in striking contrast with yesterday. The hum of peaceful industry, it is true, is not yet heard in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, but the attention of the whole population is no longer concentrated upon that scene at Avondale. There is no longer the spectacle of an entire people gazing in spirit down that blackened shaft with longing and dread, for now the worst is known. Suspense is over; the dead have been counted, and the widows and orphans numbered. The mine is no longer a mystery, and there is no longer a fear that the hardy explorer will meet a victim of its peculiar construction in any of its gangways, airways or chambers. It is still a horror, and must be forever, but it is now a horror of mathematical exactness, and can never again assume any undefined shape.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES.

The history of the catastrophe, like that of a battle, will probably never be complete. The minute details in which lie the dramatic force of the event, can never be fully gathered. One man could no more absorb the events momently occurring during those four intense days and nights at Avondale Shaft, than could a single observer take in the minutiæ of a battle like the Wilderness. But as these incidents are culled from the memories of the actors in the great drama they are as worthy of record as though seen by the fresh individual.

Everything in the work of rescuing the entombed was done, devised and supervised by committees of miners. On the last day of bringing up the dead, the person in charge of the rope that was attached to the platform used for that purpose and letting down the rescuers, became convinced of its insecurity, and a "committee" went to examine it. These men, after a minute inspection, pronounced the rope perfectly reliable and even better than a new one, and would not have it changed. A little later another committee was called, and another inspection being made, arrived at the same conclusion, whereupon the person in charge, by merely shaking the rope violently, unloosened the ends where it was spliced, and despite the protests it was removed and a new rope substituted.

No men or set of men were probably ever before called upon to endure such extreme hardships in the midst of a thickly-peopled country, as were the men engaged about the mine. A field telegraph office was established on a pile of boards, near the crater, and there an operator sat without adequate protection from the weather for forty-eight hours without a moment's relief. The miners, Sheriff, Coroner, jury and others, were engaged, night and day, during the four days, with short respites for some of them, and even the brutes were called upon by the magnitude of the disaster for extraordinary exertion, as the little bay horse was required to trot around the drum, coiling the rope that was hoisting the dead for thirty consecutive hours.

There were many weird night scenes, especially during Tuesday and Wednesday nights, when the great crowd did not diminish and there were no other means of illumination than a few lanterns. The imagination can scarcely conceive the solemn weirdness of the scene when one of the dead was borne out of the tunnel upon the little plateau, and the dim lantern light being thrown upon the face, the Coroner's jury gathered around for the official viewing of the dead. Nor is it an experience of every-day life for a man to spend a stormy night in a freight car piled high with coffins, with a little way above him, on the mountain side, a miner's dwelling, where a woman wailed all night long over the dead bodies of her husband and two stalwart sons. I have spoken as I was bound to do of the sublime courage and devotion displayed by the men who went down the shaft to remove the dead; but there were others not called on for that hazardous service who were constant in their response to all demands, and worked willingly and unceasingly in their several ways in the service of humanity, who are entitled to scarcely less of public respect. The disaster has some little of recompense in the grand spectacle it has afforded of man's humanity for man.

THE LAST FUNERALS.

There have been but two of the lost miners buried to-day in Scranton, but the attendance was large, owing to the presence of the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company, who came down from Carbondale under the impression that all the burials were to take place to-day. Had they been in attendance yesterday the funerals would have been much more impressive than they were. The burials of the remaining victims have taken place in the various surrounding towns.

HOPES AND FEARS.

Speculation is yet rife as to how and when the victims died. Hope was entertained until the last that some one of those entombed men, stifled by the insiduous gas had written down the facts of the fire and the movements and efforts of its victims, but that is now dissipated. The mine has been thoroughly searched, as well as the persons of the dead, and not a line has been found; hence the exact moment and manner of death must always remain matter for conjecture. Great stress has been laid on the fact that the dinner-cans and canteens were found full; and those who believe that man must eat and drink under all circumstonces have thereon founded a belief that death must have ensued in a very few moments after the fire began. There are many circumstances tending to produce this impression; but with the reflective the full cans are not counted as conclusive evidence of the fact. It is well known that there have been cases in England and Wales where entombed miners have left an ample record of the cause of the disaster, and great regret is expressed that it was not done in this case. As was telegraphed last night, there is an intense desire to know exactly how the fire was communicated to the shaft, and new theories as to its origin are constantly encountered, some of which are grotesque and many untenable. A favorite idea is that of the swinging grate under the shaft, mentioned yesterday, and it is claimed now that it must have had a wood fire in it, as those at the time of the catastrophe at the top of the shaft noticed sparks flitting upward some seconds before the fire was discovered. But the origin of the fire can never be definitely ascertained, and as carelessness upon the part of the miners can never be proved, and parsimonious recklessness upon the part of the owners can be easily shown, the verdict of the Coroner's jury will be sure to be directed decisively against the latter.

ACTION OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

The disaster is certain to result in the State assuming more direct supervision of the mining interest than heretofore. Governor GEARY arrived at Scranton early this morning, and taking a special train at Wilksbarre, from thence proceeded by carriage to Avondale Mine. His object is to procure the most full and reliable information of the catastrophe upon its scene, in order that he may present the subject fully and intelligently to the Legislature in his next annual message. He has not arrived at any positive conclusions as to the measures it will be proper for him to recommend, but he is convinced that something must be done to render the recurrence of the casualty next to impossible.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND

is fast becoming respectable in amount, but is not accumulating as it should. It amounts so far as returns have been made up to this morning to $11,108 50, derived from the following sources: New-York Stock Exchange, $5,000; New-York Gold Exchange, $2,500; Hon. ASA PACKER, $2,500; Governor GEARY, $500; Hon. THURLOW WEED, $100; PAXTON & HAMMOND, of Rupert, Penn., $100; Senator SCOTT, $50; Hebrew Congregation of Scranton, $134 50; town of Providence, $158; Carlton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., $45; Metropolitan Hook and Ladder No. 8, $20; a "Poor Man," $1. These contributions, however, have been spontaneous, and no organized effort has yet been made to collect funds. A call will soon be made, and meantime subscriptions can be sent to H. B. WRIGHT or THOMAS P. HUNT, Wilkesbarre; W. W. WINTON or GEORGE CORAY, Scranton; WM. L. WILSON, Plymouth; THEODORE STRONG, Pittston, and GEO. H. STUART, Philadelphia.

There are sixty-one widows and more than one hundred orphans suffering for the necessaries of life and aid must come more liberally than it has. The long strike, which had only been over four days when the disaster occurred, had depleted the miners of all their substance and they are unable to extend help to the families of their unfortunate comrades. The assistance must come from other sources. New-York has already done nobly, and the liberality of the metropolis is thankfully recognized coupled with the hope that other communities may go and do likewise.

THE EXAGGERATION.

There is a devout if unspoken thankfulness that there are no more widows and orphans, and that the disaster had no greater scope. My dispatches of Tuesday evening contained the first information given the public, that the number of men engaged in the mine had been grossly exaggerated, but I noticed that people clung tenaciously to the 202, first announced, and seemingly upon good authority. Mr. SCRANTON and Mr. CRANDALL, the Associated Press agents here, who sent out the first dispatches obtained the figures from CONRAD LEE, the outside Superintendent of Avondale mine, who was naturally supposed to be the only person above ground having the information. Had LEE been at all vague on the subject, a positive statement would not have been made, but as he said 202, and was only in doubt whether there was not one more, the figures were sent in the belief that they were true, and not from any desire to magnify the disaster. The same remarks apply to my figures of Tuesday night, when I placed the number in the mine as between 138 and 150. That information was obtained from Mr. W. R. STORRS, the General Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and as stated, were based upon the working capacity of the mine, the known absence of nine miners and nine helpers, and the presumption that except these the full force was at work. It is now absolutely certain that no more than 108 were in the mine at the moment of the catastrophe, and nobody seems to know why the mine was not being fully worked on that last day of its existence. Happily it was not, and that the coal magnates do not know why is a proof of the carelessness with which the interior of the mines are supervised.

THE INQUEST.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the taking of testimony will begin at Plymouth before the Coroner, and no prophecy can be made as to the time that will be consumed in the proceedings. If the whole system of mining is to be put into the legal crucible, days must elapse before a conclusion is reached. The miners can show, by experts among themselves, who have passed years underground both in Europe and here, that by ordinary care and liberal management, mining in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region can be made as healthful and safe as any industrial surface pursuit, and there is no likelihood that they will let the great disaster pass without showing why it is that he can dig and delve only with his life in constant jeopardy. E. C.

Further Relief for the Avondale Sufferers.

An informal meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office yesterday morning. The Mayor presided, and Marshal TOOKER acted as Secretary. Among those present were Comptroller CONNOLLY, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Colonel JOLINE, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, Senator MORTON and Mr. VAN RANST. The Mayor said it was quite unnecessary to make any extended remarks on the fearful calamity which had occurred. The public Press had already given the full details. The Common Council had taken action in the matter, but something more was required. He would suggest that subscription lists be prepared on which persons could enter their names for [illegible] cents, 50 cents, $100, or an unlimited amount; that these lists be left at the hotels, banks, brokers' offices, leading wholesale and retail stores, newspaper offices, &c., and that, when filled up, they be transmitted, with the subscriptions, to the Treasurer of the fund.

The Mayor's suggestions were adopted, and on motion Alderman CUSHMAN was appointed Treasurer of the fund.

Orders were then given for the preparation of subscription lists, the first of which the Mayor headed with a donation of $100, and in a few minutes afterward a check for $200 from Mrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, one of $100 from Mr. HY. STARKWEATHER, and one of $130 from the Deputy Collectors of Assessments and their clerks, were handed in.

All the *attachés* of the Mayor's office are to be employed for one day in soliciting subscriptions to the fund, distributing lists, &c.

Up to last evening the employes of the Comptroller's office had subscribed $650 to the fund.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair, and concurred in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the families of the Avondale miners.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: CUSHMAN, NORTON, WARD, HARDY and MCQUADE.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

The Committee subsequently met and elected Assistant Alderman JACKSON Chairman, and Alderman CUSHMAN Treasurer.

On motion of Aldermen HARDY the Chairman and Treasurer were appointed to confer with the Mayor and ascertain what measures he had taken in the premises.

The Committee then adjourned.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

We have received $5 for the Avondale sufferers from an anonymous subscriber, in addition to the amounts previously acknowledged.

At a special meeting of the Caledonian Club, held last evening, the sum of $100 was donated toward the relief of the Avondale sufferers.

The following appeal is being extensively circulated among the Police force:

To the Members of the Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the terrible calamity which has overtaken 208 miners in the Avondale coal mine, Pennsylvania, thereby leaving about 600 widows and orphans, most of them, no doubt, in destitute circumstances, it is proposed by some of the members of the Force that each member pay into the hands of the Precinct Treasurer of "Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association," and he to Secretary of the Association, such an amount as the said member shall feel able to give for the pecuniary relief of the bereaved families, at the same time tendering our heartfelt sympathy in their distress.

Captain JOHN CAMERON,
Sergeant J. P. CONKLIN,
Roundsman HENRY WHEELER,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

The response thus far is most gratifying, a considerable sum having been collected.

The Thistle Benevolent Association, of the City of New-York, yesterday adopted the following:

Resolved, That $100 be sent to the relief of the families of the miners whose lives were lost at the Avondale disaster, and the Treasurer is hereby ordered to draw a check for the same.

The following circular, addressed to railroad managers, agents and employes, has been issued:

The undersigned, railroad managers, agents and employes, request a meeting of their associates at the Astor House, Room No. 14, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of devising some means of giving aid to the sufferers by the late terrible calamity at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. A full attendance is urged:

Charles E. Noble, General Eastern Agent Michigan Central Railroad; J. Myers, Agent South Shore Line, No. 9 Astor House; M. B. Spaulding, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway; J. L. Fossler, Agent Union Line; J. W. Sweeney, General Eastern Agent Pacific Railroad; Jos. W. Prince, General Eastern Agent M. and St. P. Railway; H. C. Marshall, General Eastern Agent M. and L. Railroad Line; J. J. Sproull, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad; A. B. De Friese, Agent N. Y. and Montreal Line; George T. Nutter, Eastern Freight Agent C. and N. W. Railroad; J. B. Yates, General Agent Southern Mail Route; R. G. Hoyt, Agent C. B. and Q. Railroad; A. H. Ward, Agent Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; G. J. Caldwell, Agent Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; J. J. Hollister, S. S. Line, No. 9 Astor House; J. H. More, Agent Red Line; C. Shutler, Contracting Agent Red Line; H. C. Barr, Passenger Agent L. S. and M. S. Railway; J. Farnsworth, Agent Merchants' Dispatch, No. 1½ Murray-street; H. W. Carr, Agent People's Dispatch, No. 1½ Murray-street; W. P. Robinson, General E. Agent T. W. and W., No. 254 Broadway; A. T. Wilds, Agent "A" Line, No. 254 Broadway; J. F. Geer, Pier No. 2 North River; Geo. E. Jarvis, Agent G. W. and D. and M. Railroad; John T. Sanford, Agent C. R. I. and P. Railroad, No. 257 Broadway; W. G. Van Demark, Agent Empire Line, No. 265 Broadway; A. C. Rose, Agent G. W. Dispatch, No. 291 Broadway; W. H. Perry, Supt. G. W. Dispatch, do.; Peter Mallett, General Agent Atlantic Coast Line; A. C. Bernoudy, Agent Mer. Protective Freight Union of St. Louis; E. Cummings, Supt. Mer. Dispatch, No. 113 Broadway; J. Chittenden, Supt. People's Dispatch, No. 113 Broadway; H. Higbee, Agent White Line, No. 239 Broadway.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright on the Abundant Harvest—The Cotton Supply and the Lancashire Weavers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—JOHN BRIGHT, member of Parliament for Birmingham, says in a letter that the good harvest will tend to restore health to the general trade of the country; and when we have a sufficient supply of cotton, Lancashire will recover from her distressed condition. It is more cotton that we want, and not more taxes on imports. I suspect that the people of Lancashire will not fail to understand this.

The *Times* has another article to-day on the cotton trade and supply. It says:

"There was a time when intelligence of a good supply of cotton in the United States would have carried satisfactory assurance to the manufacturers and workmen of Lancashire. The sudden destruction of the old cotton trade has been attended with the destruction of the old conditions. Things are no longer as they were. Though the cotton supply has come back again new fields and factories have been opened, some under the shelter of protection, and some in a more natural atmosphere. The more extensive demand for the raw material raises the price, and that rise deprives us of the condition essential to the superiority we once maintained."

The Harvard and Oxford Race—The Advantage of a Coxswain.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The London *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the result of the international rowing match. The writer asks if the admission of the coxswain does not counterbalance the weight in the boat. If not, the American system of rowing is the best. He regrets that the question was untried, but considers that the Harvards have no advantage over the Oxfords. With a coxswain they lost in steering, without one they would have lost more. He hopes that if the return match is accepted, both crews will row in their own fashion. If that course had been followed in the late race it would have been quite as fair and more instructive. He considers it hard, however, to pick holes in a race so well contested and so gallantly won.

The Byron Scandal—The Discussion Continued in the Papers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The excitement in regard to the article written by Mrs. STOWE on the subject of Lord and Lady BYRON, has not abated. The newspapers still teem with correspondence on the subject. A letter in the *News* this morning says: "In no instance in history has any one told a most unpalatable truth and repented of his handiwork. When the first flush of indignation subsides, all thank the author and publisher for telling the truth. Mrs. STOWE unvailed a secret formerly carefully guarded by a few, and restored virtue and vice to their proper places. In future it will be remembered that by her courage there is one less imposture in the world."

Mr. WENTWORTH writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day in the matter of the Stowe-Byron scandal. He says Lady BYRON's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation as grave as that of Mrs. STOWE's. Mrs. STOWE's story is inconsistent with Lady BYRON's letters. Mr. WENTWORTH concludes his letter with the following words: "I cannot allow that Mrs. STOWE's statement is substantially correct."

Decline of Bullion in the Bank of England—The Boston Jubilee to be Repeated at Sydenham.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England was published last evening. The amount of bullion in vault is about £360,000 sterling less than last week.

Arrangements have been made to repeat the Boston Peace Jubilee at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

The Irish Church—Opening of the Armagh Synod.

ARMAGH, Ireland, Sept. 10.—The Armagh Synod was opened to-day, the Primate presiding. Bishop TRENCH's invitation to meet the Dublin Synod was accepted.

Escaped Cubans—Their Arrival in England.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—Thirteen Cuban prisoners, recently confined at Fernando Po, and who made their escape, were landed at this port to-day.

FRANCE.

Condition of the Emperor—Specie in the Bank of France—Lambert's Polar Expedition.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The official papers announce that the condition of the Emperor is satisfactory. He has asked the consent of his physicians to go out into the open air.

It is considered probable that the Empress will undertake her journey to the East in a short time.

There has been a considsrable flow of specie to the bank this week. The amount on hand is 4,900,000 francs more than last week.

LAMBERT's polar expedition is unable to start for want of funds.

The Emperor in Paris—His Visit a Short One.

PARIS, Sept. 10—Evening.—The Emperor arrived in this city at 5 o'clock this evening. He visited the Boulevards by the Rue de la Paix, and returned to St. Cloud by the Champs Elysées. The Empress accompanied him.

Apprehensions of a Return of Napoleon's Debility—The Completion of the Senatus Consultum Urged.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The *Opinion Nationale* demands the immediate completion of the Senatus Consultum. Fears are entertained of the early return of the Emperor's debility, (*affaiblissement*,) which fact makes it extremely important that the Constitution of the Government shall be well settled. Without this revolution is certain in the event of any change of sovereign.

Prince Napoleon's Speech—A Meeting of Americans in Langham.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A meeting of Americans was held at Langham yesterday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted thanking Prince NAPOLEON for his recent speech, and especially that passage in reference to the advantage of a democratic Government in the United States.

SPAIN.

Fresh Disturbances in Madrid—The Continuation of the Regency—Tranquillity Restored.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—There have been some riotous demonstrations at Madrid recently. The particulars are not yet known.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The disturbances have been quelled. The city and country are now tranquil. The proposition for contanuing the Regency of Marshal SERRANO for three years longer is gaining strength.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Note of General Sickles to the Spanish Government—Opinions of the English Journals.

LONDON, Sept, 10.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the subject of Mr. SICKLES' note to the Spanish Government, in which it says: "It is hardly credible that America contemplates the recognition of Cuba. While Spain has little to lose except the island, owing to the confusing prospect of the war, and its damaging effects on her commerce and finance, she admits she must ultimately consent to abandon Cuba.

The *Telegraph* has an article on the same subject, saying:

"The American action with respect to Cuba is the same that England was so much blamed for, though the causes are not precisely parallel. The Cubans are absolutely without strength, without a civil or military organization, and without an established Government. If the Americans vindicate their action by the pleas that they cannot remain indifferent to the struggles of a friendly people for freedom and independence, then England, in 1861, acted in a manner the Americans now emphatically sanction. Looking at the controversy in its broadest view, we shall scarcely be displeased to see America take a step which the practical world would regard as a conspicuous exculpation of England from responsibility to America."

The Purchase of Cuba—The Interests of England and France to be Consulted.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Daily News* has an article to-day on the Cuban question. It says:

The rumor is afloat that the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States found a powerful friend in the Spanish Administration. It is difficult to perceive, if the rebellion is suppressed in Cuba, how a material change can be effected among a defiant and subjugated population. If the rumors have any foundation, these considerations may possibly incline this powerful leader to listen favorably to an offer from the United States. Though his advocacy may obtain great force with the other members of the Government and the people, the interests of England and France in the West Indies are scarcely inferior to those of the United States, and they will have their say before the settlement be regarded as final.

RUSSIA.

Completion of the Harvest—The Results of the Season.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The harvest throughout the country is about completed. In the South the crops are generally good, but in some of the Northern Provinces the yield will not be more than half the average.

TURKEY.

The Turco-Persian Frontier—The Kedive Retains the Right to Negotiate Loans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The frontier question between Turkey and Persia has been satisfactorily arranged. Formal ratifications will be exchanged by the two Governments as soon as possible.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It is reported that the Kedive of Egypt has submitted to the Sultan on all points, except in the matter of budget loans. The great Powers of Europe will bring a strong pressure to bear on the Sublime Porte against pushing matters to extremity.

HOLLAND.

The Statistical Congress—Reception of the Delegates by the King.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—The Statistical Congress has opened its sessions here. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York, and the other deputies were received by the King.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Conversion of the American Negro—Colored Priests.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Morning Post* says: "His Holiness the Pope is about to make great efforts to convert the negroes of America. Two hundred of them are now studying for the priesthood.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The Rebellion Spreading—The People Alarmed.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Dispatches have been received by the War Department from Adelaide, South Australia, up to the 12th of August. The rebellion throughout New-Zealand was increasing, and there was much alarm among the people.

HAYTI.

An Attempt to Assassinate the American Minister—His Wound Not Fatal.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—The Litchfield *Enquirer* states, on the authority of a private lettter, that an attempt was made to assassinate Hon. G. H. HOLLISTER, Minister to Hayti, at his residence near Port-au-Prince. The rebels have threatened his life before, the letter states, and threats have also been made against Mr. BASSETT. The report says Mr. HOLLISTER's wound was not fatal, but that he lost a good deal of blood.

CUBA.

A Court-Martial—Contraband Steamers from Northern Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—A Court-martial is now in session in this city engaged in trying Colonel UDALTA, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the beginning of the rebellion.

La Prensa thinks the best plan is to say less regarding the sailing of contraband steamers from Northern ports, but to catch them off the coast of Cuba.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Las Tunas—The Most Important Battle of the War—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—The Spaniards Forced to Retreat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Letters from Cuba, *via* Key West, received yesterday, give the following account of the battle near Las Tunas: On the 16th ult. a reconnoitering party was sent out by General QUESADA, numbering three hundred men. On the afternoon of the same day, this force was attacked by largely superior numbers, but succeeded, with a loss of fifty-five in killed, wounded and missing. On regaining the main body, the commanding General immediately prepared for an attack, which did not take place until the 18th. On the morning of that day General VALMASEDA was reported as approaching with a large force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and prepartions were immediately made to receive him. Shortly after sunrise the Spanish forces made their appearance, and immediately commenced the fight with artillery. The artillery made but little impression upon the Cuban army, when the infantry were brought up and a charge upon the Cuban position was ordered. The Cubans reserved their fire until the Spaniards came within range, when the order to fire was given, and it was so effective that the Spanish line was thrown in disorder, and compelled to fall back under protection of the artillery. After some three hours the attack was renewed by VALMASEDA's entire force, numbering, as was reported by deserters, over 4,000 effective men—more than one-half regular troops. The Cuban force was about 6,000, of whom 4,000 were well armed.

The contest lasted five hours, when VALMASEDA was forced to give way and fell back on his fortification at Las Tunas. The loss of the Cubans was in killed 72, among them several officers, whose names are not given; wounded severely, 107; slightly wounded, 107; missing 47; while that of the Spaniards is reported in killed and wounded over 600. Two hundred of their dead and wounded were left on the field. There were nearly 400 deserters and 270 prisoners captured. The deserters report that General VALMASEDA had all his available force in this engagement, and had thirty-two pieces of artillery of the most approved character, six of which were twenty-four-pounders rifled Parrot guns, with two regiments of cavalry and six brigades of infantry. The Cubans had only thirteen pieces of artillery of small calibre, with no effectively equipped cavalry. The result of this battle, which has been the first of importance since the commencement of the revolution, causes great rejoicing in the Cuban army and among those on the island who sympathize with their movement.

A letter from Havana states that the Government exercises the most rigid surveillance over the telegraph and mails, so that nothing is permitted to be sent by telegraph giving accounts of military operations excepting that furnished by the Government. Every private dispatch passes through the hands of a Spanish official.

The same letter says: "The Captain-General is in constant dread of the volunteers, and fears they will drive him out and seize the Government, and declare the island independent of Spain. General LESCA, who has been here for some time, is known to be in the interest of the volunteers. The outrages increase fearfully, and are of a character too revolting to be believed."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of a Locomotive Near Port Jervis—Four Lives Lost—The Bodies Thrown Hundreds of Feet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Sept. 10.—This morning, at 12:30 o'clock, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at Sparrowbush, on the Erie Railway, three miles west of this place, by which four men were instantly killed. The locomotive, No. 239, was attached to a coal train westward bound. RUSSELL HARRIS, the engineer; WM. BOWERS, fireman; JOHN BURLEY, brakeman, and GEORGE ROSENCRANSE, flagman, were on the engine at the time of the explosion, and were hurled through the air in different directions, the engineer falling into the canal fifty yards distant. The fireman and flagman were thrown the same distance into a field, and the brakeman was found lying on a stone wall nearly 200 feet from the scene of disaster.

The locomotive is a total wreck. Portions of the boiler were carried 500 yards, and one part was thrown back on the tender. The dome, cab, flues, bolts, and other parts, were scattered in every direction. The engine and eight coal cars were also thrown from the track. The sound of the explosion was heard for miles, and in the immediate vicinity the buildings shook to their foundation, shattering windows and terrifying the inmates. A German and his wife, living near by, were thrown out of bed by the force of the concussion.

A wrecking train was dispatched from this village, and search was made for the bodies. The fireman BOWERS and the flagman ROSENCRANSE were found a few minutes after the explosion, the former nearly stripped of his clothes, badly cut and bruised about the head, his arm broken and badly scalded, and the soles of his boots also torn off; and the latter with his clothes rent, and himself badly bruised and scalded. BURLEY, the brakeman, was was found at daybreak, lying on a stone wall, his head nearly blown away, right leg broken above the knee, and nothing on his body but the shirt. He presented a sickening and horrid spectacle. The engineer, HARRIS, was not found until 10 o'clock, when he was dragged from the bottom of the canal, and was also badly mutilated. The bodies were brought to the depot at Port Jervis, and placed in charge of an undertaker, who placed them in neat coffins and sent them to their friends for burial.

HARRIS was aged about 26 years, and resided at Port Jervis. BOWERS was a young man and resided at Shohola, Penn. BURLEY resided at Rowland's, Penn., and was 23 years old. ROSENCANSE was aged 20 years, and lived at Kimball's Station.

The cause of the accident is unknown. The engine had been in use over six years, and was built by the New-Jersey Locomotive and Machine Company. Coroner PENNEY held an inquest, which was closed this afternoon, and rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of engine No. 239," without censuring any parties.

Collision on the New-Jersey Central—Damage $3,000—No Lives Lost.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad, near the Rahway Depot, which, fortunately, was not attended with serious results. The Millstone train came in contact with the engine of a freight train which was lying off on the turnout. The freight engine tried to get out of the way, but the wheels revolved without moving the train. The machinery of both engines was damaged, and two cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train jumped off and were badly hurt. The damage done was about $3,000, and the travel was delayed one hour.

Collision on the Central Ohio Railroad—Three Lives Lost and Two Persons Injured.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on Wednesday night, four miles east of Cambridge, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore Railroad, in which three lives were lost and two persons horribly mangled.

The accident occurred by the colliding of the passenger train due here at 8 o'clock P. M. and a locomotive which was sent out from Cambridge Station. Three persons were on the locomotive, viz., WILSON WIEDEMAN, the engineer; JAMES B. GUTHRIE, freight conductor in charge, and JOHN LEATHERMAN, fireman. The collision occurred in a heavy fog. LEATHERMAN was instantly killed; GUTHRIE was so badly injured that he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning; WIEDEMAN sustained a fracture of his right leg, between the knee and ankle joint.

An unkown man who, to avoid paying, had taken passage on the baggage-car platform, was instantly killed and torn to atoms. From papers found in his valise, his name is supposed to be TRAINOR.

The Cambridge tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caved in on Wednesday, but will be cleared out by noon, so as to allow uninterrupted travel.

Another Erie Accident.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Train No. 12 on the Erie Railway, from the West, was delayed near Port Jervis four hours this morning. The detention was caused by two baggage cars and a smoking car running off the track.

On the Susquehanna Railroad—One Man Killed, Another Wounded.

ALBANY, N. Y. Sept. 10.—A gravel train on the Susquehanna Railroad was thrown from the track to-day by cattle, and a man named JAMES WYLAND killed and JAMES ALLEN injured. They both were laborers on the road.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

The Recent Election—A Suit to Test Its Validity.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 10.—In the suit brought by the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of Governor HOFFMAN, in this district, to determine the legality of the election for directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the 7th inst., Deputy Attorney-General HAMMOND this morning applied to Judge JOHNSON, sitting at the Special Term in this city, for an injunction against both sets of directors, and for an order to show cause why a receiver *ad interim* should not be appointed.

A. A. REDFIELD, of New-York, appeared as counsel for the Company, and was heard. An order to show cause, returnable at Corning on the 20th inst., was granted, and, in the meantime, the custody of the road is left with Colonel BANKS by order of the Court.

HON. JOHN BELL.

Death of the Tennessee Statesman.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Hon. JOHN BELL died to-day at his residence at Cumberland Iron Works. He had been confined to his bed several weeks with fever.

The Southern Commercial Convention—An Excuse from Mr. Blaine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in reply to an invitation from Colonel B. DUNCAN, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations of the Southern Commercial Convention, states that he is reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of attending, as it will be quite impossible for him to come West during October. He offers his good wishes for the success of the Convention in every respect, and trusts its deliberations will tend to promote the material interests of the South and West, and increase throughout all our borders the love for our common Union.

WASHINGTON.

Return of Chronic Dullness at the Capital—Texas Politics—The Shaker Income Tax—The San Francisco Mint—The Late Senator Fessenden—A Cast Taken of General Rawlins' Face.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The city has relapsed into its condition of chronic dullness, presenting a remarkable contrast with the crowded streets and animated scenes of yesterday. The President and Cabinet will be mostly out of town until the 20th, and the preparation of the annual reports will not begin until the close of the present quarter on the 30th inst. Secretary BOUTWELL, however, is understood to be engaged on his report at his home, in Groton, Mass.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN TEXAS.

The friends of General DAVIS, the regular Republican candidate for Governor in Texas, who are now here, are making good progress in securing material support from the Administration for their ticket. It should be remembered that the contest in Texas is precisely the same as that in Mississippi, with the addition that in Texas there are no objectionable clauses in the constitution framed by the Republican Convention, the Republican Party having abandoned all proscriptive tests at the outset.

THE SHAKER INCOME TAX CASE.

General DUREIN, the attorney of all the Shaker communities in the country, appeared before Commissioner DELANO to-day and argued their case against the recent decision of the Revenue Department, that in making their income returns each Society is not to be treated as one person and only allowed single exemption of $1,000. The Shakers claim that a fair construction of the law would allow $1,000 exemption for every five individuals, five being generally considered the average number of a family.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The members of the Revenue Marine Service Committee returned here to-day from an examination of the revenue cutters at Oswego, Ogdensburg and Milwaukee, and will make up their report about the 10th of next month, after which the examination of officers for the Revenue Marine Service will take place.

THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Colonel A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, left to-day for San Francisco, to break the dead lock which exists in the work on the new Mint in that city. Colonel MULLETT displays great energy. Besides the new Post Offices in New-York and Boston, and the Mint in San Francisco, he is pushing a score of other public buildings forward in other parts of the country. While absent on this trip he will select a site for the new Custom-house at Chicago.

THE MEMORY OF MR. FESSENDEN.

The Treasury Department is ordered to be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to Senator FESSENDEN, who held the portfolio of the Treasury for a few months after Mr. CHASE resigned. This will make three days of suspension of business in that Department the present week.

A CAST OF GENERAL RAWLINS' FACE.

A plaster cast of the features of the late Secretary RAWLINS was successfully taken to-day by Mr. CLARKE MILLS, Jr. Commissioner PARKER and one or two others were present.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is in this city.

Appointment by the President—Expenditure for the Fiscal Year—Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed JAMES M. CLARK to be Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The warrant books of the Treasury Department show that the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year just ended were less than five hundred and eighty-five millions, as against one thousand and seventy millions for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862, the second year of the war. The actual expenses of the military branch of the War Department during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30 last were $129,000,000, while for that year they were not quite eighty and a half millions. The Navy Department expenses for the year ending June, 1868, were over $30,000,000, while for the last fiscal year they reached only about twenty-three and a half millions. The expenses of the Treasury Department proper were increased $9,000,000, while those of the Interior Department have gone up from $28,000,000 to $36,000,000. The above exhibit will be made in the forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

HUDSON'S BAY AND PUGET SOUND CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the treaty of July, 1863, between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty, have been in session some time in this city, deliberating on the claims presented to them, which claims, it is to be noted, amounted to the sum of $4,308,702 in gold for the Hudson's Bay Company, and $1,168,000 in gold for the Puget Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson's Bay Company of $450,000, and of the Puget Sound Company of $200,000. The Hon. A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner on the part of the United States, read an elaborate opinion in support of his views, and Hon. JOHN ROSE, Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, did the same, in the presence of Hon. CALEB CUSHING and Hon. C. D. DAY, counsel for the two Governments respectively. It is probable the judgment of the Commissioners will be published at full length. They appear to have differed somewhat in their appreciation of the value of the testimony, and to have modified their respective views as to the amounts to be awarded, rather than incur the hazard of further reference. By this decision a very long controversy, which on several occasions threatened to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries, is brought to a close. The evidence and arguments are very voluminous; upward of 170 witnesses, resident in all parts of the continent and of Europe, having been summoned, and the proceedings embrace 3,500 pages of printed matter. It is considered satisfactory to find that in so complicated and so long-continued a national dispute the Commissioners of the two Governments have been able to accord in opinion. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company are required by the award to release to the United States all the possessory rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington, which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

The Connecticut and Western Railroad—The Injunction Withdrawn—Another one Applied for.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—The petition of EDWARD NORTON, of Farmington, for an injunction on the directors of the Connecticut and Western Railroad, forbidding them to make contracts on the ground that the full capital stock of the Company was not subscribed, was withdrawn to-day. Mr. NORTON having been a director in the Company, is a party to the illegal action, if any has been taken, and could not bring suit. A petition of F. M. ALLYN, of the city, for a temporary injunction was filed to-day, and there will be a hearing upon it on Friday, the 24th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN. By JOHN STUART MILL. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1869.

2. WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE; THE REFORM AGAINST NATURE. By HORACE BUSHNELL. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1869.

Of all the problems before us, those that refer to women are the most important, most pressing and most difficult to solve. The interests and happiness of one-half the human race are involved in adjustments which, it is said, have always discriminated unfairly against them, but which, if the saying is true, cannot too soon be set right; while the opinions of mankind, both sexes included, seem hopelessly at issue, both as to the disease and the proper application of the remedy. Yet the Woman Question—the question of the social, industrial and political rights of woman—is daily becoming larger, nearer, more impossible to escape. We are sailing straight for it; it is constantly rising before us like a mighty mountain out of the sea; and it is becoming more and more evident that we cannot evade or beat around or turn our backs upon it, but must face it squarely, whatever its perils or difficulties, and, with Heaven's help, make the best of it. In the nature of things, the subject to many is bitterly distasteful. There are people who will not suffer it to be discussed at their tables or in their drawing-rooms. They are disgusted with it, not for itself alone, but because of the crudity of the literary forms in which it is urged, the lack of culture or eccentricity of its advocates. There are others who would gladly do right, and who are not to be repelled from the right by any æsthetic considerations, but who see so many and serious objections to proposed changes, that to escape the irritating balance they shirk the subject likewise. It is plain, however, that neither these nor any of us will long be permitted to do so. The question that touches so nearly every daughter, sister, wife and mother—the question whose agitation never ceases, and which is always imperiously demanding attention, must be answered at last by every father, brother, husband and son. Sooner or later every one of us will be forced to take a definite stand and give an explicit reply. Whatever our convictions, whatever our prejudices, each of us must resolve on the course that reason and conscience will let us pursue, and so stand forth as the friend or foe of contemplated reforms. The effort of moral courage that will be compulsory at last may more gracefully be made beforehand, and with the best attainable lights. Two such have just been illumined and stretched forth, prepared from opposite points of view; the one by an Englishman, a philosopher and utilitarian, JOHN STUART MILL; the other by an American, a clergyman and (we should say) an intuitist, Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL.

It is remarkable and interesting to observe, antagonistic as are these books, diverse in style as in spirit, and only alike in earnestness of purpose, first, that the progressive writer should be an Englishman, the other an American; and second, that both have been, in a manner, inspired by their wives. Mr. MILL's essay is the legitimate child of his wife's article, "The Enfranchisement of Women," published in the *Westminster Review* for July, 1851, (not in the *Edinburgh*, as Dr. BUSHNELL has it.) That article appears in the "Dissertations and Discussions;" but with a prefatory note explaining that it was the work of Mrs. MILL and that her husband had little share in it save as editor and amanuensis. He now restates and greatly amplifies her original opinions. But he also goes further and deeper. He would remove every distinction between the sexes so far as legislation can remove them. He would throw open to women every calling, invest them with exclusive right to their own earnings or inheritance, confer upon them the elective franchise and render them eligible to public office. The allusions to his deceased wife, not direct but touchingly transparent, and which are scattered here and there through his pages, show that he has thought of his present work as in some sort a tribute to her memory, and that affectionate remembrance has gone hand in hand with maturing conviction. Now, Dr. BUSHNELL not only inscribes his book to his wife, but in his dedication sets forth that all that he has done well has been through her instigation and help, and implies that his views on the momentous topic he proceeds to discuss are of her inspiration. He agrees with Mr. MILL touching the propriety of enlarging the scope of feminine occupations, thinks women should have larger liberty in many respects, that of indicating their preference with greater freedom than is now usual for persons of the opposite sex being one of them, but stops short at the franchise and argues fluently, ingeniously and sometimes even passionately against it. Hence we have a cogent example of the fact that neither women nor men agree on this crucial test of female equality. We also see, what at first sight looks anomalous enough, that deductive as Mr. BUCKLE has proved woman's nature to be, the great inductive philosopher of our age is the champion of her enfranchisement, while a celebrated expounder of innate ideas—if we do not err in so styling Dr. BUSHNELL—is in this respect her opponent.

The two little volumes before us are the latest, and considering the time and their contents, perhaps the most important and influential contributions to their subject that have yet appeared. We therefore purpose a general sketch and comparison of them which shall show in what they agree and in what they differ, and their probable bearing upon public opinion. That this is likely to be marked is clear. Of one good effect we have no doubt. The influence of these essays will beget a new feeling of tenderness toward the whole matter of discussion. This feeling has been sadly deficient in our general, we may add in our best, society. Women's rights have been spoken of with anger, with ridicule, with contempt, but seldom with tenderness. And yet if any conceivable subject should be dealt with in such a spirit it is this. Women are half our race. They are the source and inspiration of our deepest feelings, of our keenest joys, of our purest consolation, of our most darling hopes. No claim of theirs even if ill-founded and unwisely preferred should be listened to in any spirit save that of sympathy and affection, and such a spirit we trust these books will inculcate.

It is noticeable, in the first place, that Mr. MILL's is a work of very extraordinary character. With the exception of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA's treatise on the Superiority of Women, written in 1509, to please MARGARET of Austria, when she governed the Netherlands, and of ELIZA FARNHAM's *Woman and Her Era*, published in 1864, we know of no book which positively maintains as this of Mr. MILL's does that woman is not only equal to but better than man. Let us hasten to do Mr. MILL strict justice and say that we do not think he means seriously to uphold feminine superiority; his real object is to maintain her equality, but he has thought it expedient to send his arrow somewhat higher than the house in order to make sure of shooting over it. His first chapter is an eloquent attempt to show that no argument in favor of woman's existing condition is fairly deducible from custom. In the first place, he says, the opinion in favor of the present system, which entirely subordinates the weaker sex to the stronger, rests upon theory only; for there never has been trial made of any other; so that experience, in the sense in which it is vulgarly opposed to theory, cannot be pretended to have pronounced any verdict. Experience cannot possibly have decided between two courses so long as there has only been experience of one. And, in the second place, the adoption of this system of inequality never was the result of deliberation or forethought, or any social ideas, or any notion whatever of what conduced to the benefit of humanity or the good order of society. It arose simply from the fact that from the very earliest twilight of human society, every woman (owing to the value attached to her by men, combined with her inferiority in muscular strength) was found in a state of bondage to some man. * * * It has not lost the taint of its brutal origin. No presumption in its favor, therefore, can be drawn from the fact of its existence. * * * There was a time when no less an intellect than ARISTOTLE held that the division of mankind into two classes, a small one of masters, and a numerous one of slaves, was the natural and the only natural condition of the human race. Nay, in our own time the Southern slaveholders maintained no less; some even going so far as to say that the freedom of manual laborers is an unnatural order of things anywhere. It does not seem unnatural to Englishmen to have a queen; it would seem unnatural that women should be soldiers or members of Parliament. All these things depend on custom, and there is no just reason why custom should perpetuate wrong.

"But, it will be said, the rule of men over women differs from all these others in not being a rule of force; it is accepted voluntarily; women make no complaint, and are consenting parties to it. In the first place, a great number of women do not accept it. Ever since there have been women able to make their sentiments known by their writings (the only mode of publicity which society permits to them) an increasing number of them have recorded protests against their present social condition; and recently many thousands of them, headed by the most eminent women known to the public, have petitioned Parliament for their admission to the Parliamentary suffrage." * * * * "The claim of women to be educated as solidly, and in the same branches of knowledge, as men, is urged with growing intensity, and with a great prospect of success; while the demand for their admission into professions and occupations hitherto closed against them, becomes every year more urgent. Though there are not in this country, as there are in the United States, periodical conventions and an organized party to agitate for the rights of women, there is a numerous and active Society, organized and managed by women, for the more limited object of obtaining the political franchise. Nor is it only in our own country and in America that women are beginning to protest, more or less collectively, against the disabilities under which they labor. France, and Italy, and Switzerland, and Russia now afford examples of the same thing."

Mr. MILL goes on to show that it is "a political law of nature that those who are under any power of ancient origin never begin by complaining of the power itself, but only of its oppressive exercise; and that this law is illustrated by the behavior of women under the treatment to which they have been subjected." He urges that in no instance, except this, which comprehends half the human race, are the higher social functions closed against any one by a fatality of birth which no exertions and no change of circumstances can overcome; for even religious disabilities (besides that in England and in Europe they have practically almost ceased to exist) do not close any career to the disqualified person in case of conversion. The least that can be demanded is that the question should not be considered as prejudged by existing fact and existing opinion, but open to discussion on its merits as a question of justice and expediency. As regards the present situation:

"All that is proved in its favor by direct experience, is that mankind have been able to exist under it, and to attain the degree of improvement and prosperity which we now see; but whether that prosperity has been attained sooner, or is now greater, than it would have been under the other system, experience does not say. On the other hand, experience does say, that every step in improvement has been so invariably accompanied by a step made in raising the social position of women, that historians and philosophers have been led to adopt their elevation or debasement as on the whole the surest test and most correct measure of the civilization of a people or an age. Through all the progressive period of human history, the condition of women has been approaching nearer to equality with men. This does not of itself prove that the assimilation must go on to complete equality; but it assuredly affords some presumption that such is the case."

It is undeniable that the citation of this coördinate improvement of the condition of women with the rise of a community in civilization must be allowed great weight. We may add that such improvements have been generally effected against the will of the richer and more polished social elements; so that it may be said of the emancipation of women that conventionality always opposes and civilization always profits by it. Mr. MILL proceeds in his second chapter to dwell upon the slavery of the wife to the husband, upon his absolute control over her property as well as her person, and the monstrous injustice of the subsisting relations. It is to be observed that much of this chapter is almost totally inapplicable to the United States, since we have greatly softened from English models not only laws but social customs. But making all allowance for his generous warmth in behalf of the sex he deems so unjustly dealt with, we cannot but think that some expressions in this connection are intemperate and ill-judged. It is not well to suggest to every woman that her husband is almost necessarily a "despot," or that if "married life were all that it might be expected to be, looking to the laws alone, society would be a hell upon earth." The brutality of so many among the lower orders of the English toward their wives has induced Mr. MILL to go to lengths at times, that, to American ears, seem exaggerated and uncalled for. When, however, he goes on to prove that the only school of genuine moral sentiment is society between equals; that, whereas the moral education of mankind has hitherto emanated chiefly from the law of force, and has been adapted almost solely to the relations which force creates in modern life, and more and more as it progressively improves, command and obedience become exceptional facts in life and equal association its general rule, we feel impelled to admit the accuracy of his demonstrations, even if their corollary involves important concessions to the female sex.

In his third chapter Mr. MILL argues that all avocations and privileges should be open and common to both sexes without the least distinction. Especially does he insist on this with reference to the franchise. Under whatever conditions, and within whatever limits, men are admitted to the suffrage, he insists that there is not a shadow of justification for not admitting women under the same. As regards fitness for this, or even for the function of governing, we have no right to assume deficiency in women when we have always debarred them from the chance to try. In the few cases where disabilities have been removed, as with some female Sovereigns, they have done as well or better than men. He holds that the theory of the inferiority in size of the female brain is not proved, and says it is certain that some women have as large a brain as any man's. Mrs. FARNHAM waived the point of size, and insisted on the superior *fineness* of the brain of her sex. In this, as in other points, the assumptions of her eloquent and remarkable, if somewhat crude and imperfect, work, seem to have found verification in the opinions of anatomists and psychologists. Mr. MILL notes the greater *activity* of the female brain as indicating superiority of perception. It is curious to observe that, as regards the relative size and quality of the brain in the sexes, Dr. BUSHNELL disagrees with Mr. MILL, but agrees with Mrs. FARNHAM. This chapter concludes with a general comparison of the powers of the sexes, which is exceedingly partial to woman, claims that she needs help in obtaining her rights, and asserts that women cannot be expected to devote themselves to the emancipation of women until men in considerable number are prepared to join with them in the undertaking. Mr. MILL concludes by an examination of the advantages to be gained through the innovations he proposes, in answer to the usual *cui bono* questions. Some of the most striking and characteristic of his replies we quote:

"To which let me first answer, the advantage of having the most universal and pervading of all human relations regulated by justice instead of injustice. The vast amount of this gain to human nature, it is hardly possible, by any explanation or illustration, to place in a stronger light than it is placed by the bare statement, to any one who attaches a moral meaning to words. All the selfish propensities, the self-worship, the unjust self-preference, which exist among mankind, have their source and root in, and derive their principal nourishment from, the present constitution of the relation between men and women.

The example afforded, and the education given to the sentiments, by laying the foundation of domestic existence upon a relation contradictory to the first principles of social justice, must, from the very nature of man, have a perverting influence of such magnitude, that it is hardly possible, with our present experience, to raise our imaginations to the conception of so great a change for the better as would be made by its removal.

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The moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations is placed under the rule of equal justice, and when human beings learn to cultivate their strongest sympathy with an equal in rights and in cultivation.

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When we consider the positive evil caused to the disqualified half of the human race by their disqualification—first in the loss of the most inspiriting and elevating kind of personal enjoyment, and next in the weariness, disappointment, and profound dissatisfaction with life which are so often the substitute for it, one feels that among all the lessons which men require for carrying on the struggle against the inevitable imperfections of their lot on earth, there is no lesson which they more need, than not to add to the evils which nature inflicts by their jealous and prejudiced restrictions on one another. Their vain fears only substitute other and worse evils for those which they are idly apprehensive of, while every restraint on the freedom of conduct of any of their human fellow-creatures (otherwise than by making them responsible for any evil actually caused by it) dries up *pro tanto* the principal fountain of human happiness, and leaves the species less rich, to an inappreciable degree, in all that makes life valuable to the individual human being."

Dr. BUSHNELL sets out, like Mr. MILL, by declaring that women have been very ill-treated and that it is high time there should be a change for the better. They have only about one-third the employments men have and are inadequately paid in these; but the true basis of relationship between the sexes is going now to be thoroughly investigated, and we shall not rest again till it is cleared and established. The only help, however, that can be given to women is a wider range of employments, and personal additions of character and capacity that will put their services in a higher rate of estimation. Pursuant to this end he proposes that in education women should be placed on an equality with men:

"Educated on this footing of equality women will very soon escape their unrighteous disabilities and obtain a place in the scale of estimation that exactly corresponds with their personal weight and capacity, and more than that they have no right to ask. Employments will be open to them just according to what they are best qualified to do, and their wages, like the wages also of men, will be in the exact compound ratio of what they can do and what they personally are. And as what they personally are includes a great deal of favor to their woman's look and voice, they will scarcely miss the full reward of their industry."

Dr. BUSHNELL approves of educating the sexes together, as at Oberlin and Antioch, considering it salutary for both, and would extend the custom. He favors the practice by women of the learned professions, with certain limitations. Thus, he thinks women in general unfit to be surgeons, but that they might be successful practitioners in other departments of medicine, especially, we presume, in that of obstetrics. They might act as chamber counsel in the law, but not as pleaders in Court. As regards divinity, the Doctor is more doubtful and guarded. Literary work is, of course, open to women in the fullest extent; and, with their improved education, further avenues are to be at their disposal. The more things they do well the more they will be called upon to do. They will engross the field of common-school education, they will get hold of the ideas and laws of business, take a more forward part in the trades. They will soon begin to conquer places formerly closed to them, becoming managers of hotels, bank-tellers, brokers, actuaries of insurance, private bankers, &c. The Doctor does not add clerks in dry-goods shops, for which women are far better fitted than for several of the vocations he names. As a result of breaking into new fields the old ones will be less crowded, until finally the poor sewing women will be greatly relieved by reason of decreased competition. Meanwhile the law must protect woman at each step in her industrial emancipation so that it may be made swift and easy by proper encouragement and recognition. Having proved himself *in limine* to be the friend of woman in the sense of wishing to enlarge the scope of her employments and otherwise to better her condition, Dr. BUSHNELL proceeds in his second chapter to what we venture to regard as the main object of his book—a powerful and most determined series of arguments against giving women the suffrage. So far are they from having any "right" to it that even men have none. In fact, "equal rights," "natural rights," "rights of natural equality," are phrases current in our green age of statesmanship, are more pretentious than solid, and take us more by their sound than by any discovered meaning. The fathers of the American Revolution, says Dr. BUSHNELL, fell into the use of certain catchwords of liberty devised by ROUSSEAU and VOLTAIRE, and made current by LOCKE, and employed those "glittering generalities" in their manifestoes and declarations more than was either sensible or desirable. Such phraseologies, *i. e.*, the mistakes and deceptions engendered by them really led to our great rebellion, in Dr. BUSHNELL's opinion, and now it is to be seen whether "this very cheap imposture of philosophy may plunge us again down this other deeper gulf of women's suffrage." He says:

"The short argument, as it is commonly put, runs thus: Women are the equals of men, and have therefore an equal right to vote. In which very brief and very simple form of deduction, there are, if we are not willing to be taken by the shallowest possible fallacies, two quite plainly untrue conclusions. First, it is not certainly true that women are equal to men; they are equally human as men; they are so far equally entitled to protection as men; but it does not hence appear that they are equal to men; they may be inferior to men; but what is a great deal closer probably to the truth, they may be very unlike in kind to men; so unlike that in the civil state they had best, both for their own sake and for the public good, stand back from any claim of right in the public administration of the laws."

Totally scouting any idea of "right" in the matter, and citing, to support his position, arguments referring to the various distinctions between "rights," "trusts" and "privileges" with which most of our readers are presumably familiar, Dr. BUSHNELL concludes that "all that we can now say is that it stands before us as a question to be debated, whether it will be for their benefit and for the public good that women be partakers also in the right of suffrage and of representation." We must remember, however, that the Doctor is no particular friend to the suffrage at all. He accepts the ground of many others when he holds that the suffrage is a right given, never a right to be demanded, because it inheres beforehand in the person, and that neither men nor women have any title to it, save what is grounded in considerations of benefit; but he is more than tempted to think such considerations may be mistaken ones. Thus he calls our "free suffrage state" a rather coarse, half-nasty element, and seriously doubts "whether any so great benefits are coming out of the suffrage as we are wont to assume;" he avers that it "can certainly make the corruptest, most intolerable Government in the world," and that "it has a law of limitation in its own nature, and will come to its end and disappear within a comparatively short run of time is far more probable than some of us suppose." It thus appears that our author does not so much oppose suffrage for women as suffrage for anybody; at least, his arguments thus far justify such a conclusion; and when he, shortly after the above, begins to praise the Chinese, and to compare them with Americans to the disadvantage of the latter, most readers who advocate "women's rights" will rejoice, and those who oppose them will sorrow. Of course, if the claim of the vote for women be controverted only on the grounds whereon it is usually opposed for men, the argument becomes a general one, and is divested of its special interest in connection with the gentler sex. Notwithstanding, however, his objection to the suffrage, its possession by men furnishes Dr. BUSHNELL a reason for refusing it to women—*e. g.* (p. 70:)

"There is no privilege in representation, no inherent right of it in any State, save that, as rulers are themselves under evil, and prone to ways of wrong as God is not, it is convenient and imparts a feeling of security to have the subjects themselves allowed a voice in the laws and a part in their just enforcement. It is no first principle, then, as our new State reformers assume, that women have a right of representation because they are human; in that way a right of suffrage; for nobody has any such right of representation if only he can be well governed without such right; and women are as nearly sure of that as they can be in the fact that they are made sure by the vote and representation of their husbands."

In his fourth chapter Dr. BUSHNELL arrays Scriptural authorities with force and effectiveness in support of his views and in the fifth examines what he calls "subtle mistakes of feeling and argument." Here, also, he argues in behalf of the women being allowed greater latitude in expressing their preferences for the opposite sex. On so delicate a point we had better give his own words. He favors, he says,

"a reform that takes off, or somehow loosens the embargo on women as respects advances toward marriage. * * * The present iron-clad modesty, which is simply ridiculous in either party, might be so far mitigated as to let feeling feel its way, and carry on its own courtship; requiring no restriction save the restriction of words and formal advances, and allowing nature to interpret and work out her problem, hampered by no unnatural coyishness. Women cannot be forward and bold, but they are now a great way further off than they need be."

This is a little ambiguous, not to say obscure in parts, but the main drift is sufficiently clear. In the *Report of History*, Chapter 6, Dr. BUSHNELL gives some details that to many will be novel. Few are aware that women have already voted in considerable numbers in this country, but such is the fact. In New-Jersey, owing to the wording of the Constitution, women were not excluded from the polls, and in 1797, their votes in a certain election, to the number of seventy-five, were cast and accepted. Women also voted in the State at subsequent elections, and on one occasion, according to an authority quoted by Dr. BUSHNELL, they voted "not only once, but as often as by change of dress or complicity of the inspectors they might be able to repeat the process." The incident gives the author much satisfaction, affording occasion as it does to warn us against similar mischiefs in the possible future. As he proceeds, in truth, he becomes not only exhortary on the subject, as is perhaps natural and proper, but even minatory to a degree that dissidents will think uncalled for. Without further pursuing his arguments in detail, we repeat that they exhibit a good deal of power, and not a little originality; and would add that they, no less than the striking essay of Mr. MILL, should be faithfully read by all who would be conversant with the best thought on a subject of paramount consequence. Of mere rhetoric there is commendably little in either treatise; and although the Englishman's is preferable for clearness and precision of style, there is an earnestness and vigor about Dr. BUSHNELL's that carries weight and enforces respect. Mr. MILL owes rather more to Mr. BUCKLE at times than he ordinarily permits himself to owe to other writers, but it would be extremely hard for any one already familiar with BUCKLE's splendid lecture, "The Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge," to describe the deductive qualities of the female intellect without drawing upon it. On the whole, there is no greater practical difference between Dr. BUSHNELL and Mr. MILL than this: The latter wishes women to have all the privileges of men, including the suffrage; the former wishes them to have all those privileges, excluding the suffrage.

We have traced, although of necessity in an incomplete and fragmentary manner, the deliberate and carefully-expressed convictions on this theme of two thinkers, who, whatever their relative intellectual rank, are looked up to by great numbers in their respective countries with unusual confidence and respect. Or, if any qualification is suggested by the extreme radicalism of some of Mr. MILL's views, so that it should be said that many think him a fanatic, it may be balanced by the recollection that his personal character is of unspotted purity, that his name is almost a synonym for sincerity, and that his great powers of ratiocination are at their meridian. In comparing the views of these writers one thing is chiefly significant. They are thoroughly in accord as to the wrongfulness of excluding women from so many ways of earning their bread, and in demanding that there should no longer be sex monopoly in labor. On this point, which is of the greatest and most immediate practical importance, the divine and the philosopher are heartily agreed; and such strong and united recommendations should be received with a respect proportionate to the character of their source. When men of mature years, of eminent abilities and unusual culture, of proved philanthropy and of elaborate training in scientific methods of thought, unite in conclusions such as are now published to the world by Mr. MILL and Dr. BUSHNELL, it may be hoped that the world will give a willing ear and respond by speedy action. In this, at least, there may be something like cordial unanimity of opinion and policy. And there is no excuse for delay. Women need, and need at once, the enlargement of their arena of usefulness, the increased means of earning their bread, which have now been eloquently shown to be no more than their right. On this point there is room for neither satire nor argument.

But what of female suffrage? Here our two authorities diverge, and here, if anywhere, a tentative or non-committal attitude may be excusable. On reaching Dr. BUSHNELL's fourth chapter, which relates to Scriptural authorities, we thought proper to pass them without comment. The reason is simple. With one class those authorities are absolutely conclusive, with another as absolutely nugatory. In either case discussion was superfluous. Now, in a lesser degree, the question of female suffrage is in a similar category. Discussion with most people at this time is idle. But it will not be always so, and herein lies an essential difference. Just as the country could not remain half slave and half free, so must it become practically unanimous for or against female suffrage. The books we have reviewed will constitute most valuable aids to individual minds in arriving at conclusions. They will, at all events, serve to encourage that tenderness, that sympathetic chivalry, in the discussion which we have spoken of as so appropriate and so deficient. For our own part we have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion with, we trust, no inadequate idea of the troubles and perils of the case, that women ought to have the suffrage whenever they make up their minds that they want it; and then, whether they ought to or not, they will undoubtedly have it.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R.'62..	120⅝	400 Reading..........	96¾
3,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......	119⅛	300 Pacific Mail......c	78⅜
		200 Boston W. P......	15¼
10,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	109⅛	200 Lake S. & M. S...	101⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64..	120¼	500 do..........	101¾
20,000 do..........	120⅜	50 Mich. Central.....	128
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........c	119⅛	100 Ill. Cen..........	137
		1100 Clev. & Pitts....	110½
11,000 do..........	119⅜	500 do..........	110⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119½	400 do..........	110⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110	90 do..........	111
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	110⅛	500 do..........	111⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	61⅜	1000 do..........	112
20,000 N. C. St 6s, n...	47	10 C. C. C. & Ind. R.	78⅜
20,000 do..spec. tax.	52½	66 do...bet. call.	78
10,000 Mo. St. 6s..b.c.	87⅛	300 Chi. & N. W......	79⅝
6,000 N.Y.St.7sB.L.C	109	500 do..........	79¾
1,000 Erie 1st M......	98	12 do..........	80⅛
1,000 H.R.2d S.F.Bds	102½	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf...	88⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M........	100⅜	500 do..........	88¾
		5 Panama R........	251
6,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M......	82	100 Chi. & R. I.......	111⅛
		100 do..........	111⅜
5,000 do.....2d call	82⅛	1200 do..........	111¼
4,000 O. & M. Con. Bds......	83	600 Mil. & St. P......	76¾
		100 do..........	76⅜
1100 West. U. T......	36⅜	100 do.........s30	76¾
100 do.........b30	37	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	86
10 do...bet. call	37	300 T., W & W.......	78⅜
400 do..........c	36⅜	200 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd....	87
100 Adams Ex.......	56⅜	85 do..........	87⅛
100 do.........s60	56⅜	53 do...bet. call	87⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	18⅜	200 Chic. & Alt.......	150¾
5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	36⅜	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	31⅜
100 do..........	36⅜	110 N. J. Cen........	104
120 do..........	36⅜	200 do..........	103⅛
200 do...bet. call	37	100 do..........	103¼
100 U. S. Ex.......	61⅜	60 Morris & Ess. R.	88
100 do..........	61⅜	100 H. & St. J. R.....	119⅛
100 do.........b10	61⅜	100 do.........b30	120
100 do..........	61	100 do..........	119
100 N. Y. Cen......	204⅜	100 do..........	118⅜
500 do..........c	204⅜	50 Dub. & S. C......	109
200 do..........c	204⅜	800 Col., C. & I. C. R.	32¼
300 do.........b10	205	100 do..........	32⅛
400 do..........c	204⅜		
200 do.........b10	205⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	122	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	119¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	120⅜	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	110
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	121	40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3	119⅛
10,000 do..........	121⅛	14,000 do..........	120
10,000 do.........s3	119⅛	2,000 do..........c	120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. n	119⅜	53,000 do..........	119¾
15,000 do..........	119⅛	100,000 do.........b30	120¼
5,0 0 do..........	119⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110
5,000 do..........	119⅜	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...	110⅝
63,000 do..........	119⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n...	52⅛	800 Chi. & N. W......	79⅛
5,000 do..........	52⅛	200 do..........	79⅛
5,000 do.........s60	52⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. bet. call.......	88⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, n...	47		
10,000 do..........	47⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R....	76⅛
10,000 do. special tax	52	100 do..........	76⅛
1,000 do..........	52⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	85⅞
15,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	87⅛	12 Chi. & R. I......	111
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bds......	102	100 do..........	110¾
		100 do.........b60	112⅛
200 West. U. Tel....	36⅜	200 Tol., W. & W.....	78⅜
100 do...bet. call	36⅜	100 do..........	78⅜
200 Pacific Mail..b.c.	77⅛	110 P., F.W. & C., G'd	87⅛
100 Mariposa Pref. b.c	13⅛	100 do..........	87⅛
100 Adams Express..	56⅜	22 do..........	87⅛
100 Wells-Fargo..b.c.	18	100 N. J. Cen. R......	103⅛
100 do..........	18⅛	300 do..........	103
100 do..........	18	200 Chi. & Alt. Pf....	150⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R....	204⅜	1200 Ohio & Miss. R...	31⅛
200 L. Sh. & M. S...	101⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. R....	32
50 do.........b30	101⅛	100 do..........	31⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts...	110⅛	100 do..........	31⅛
200 do.........s30	110⅛	100 do..........	31⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Wells-Fargo.....b3	18	600 Reading R........	96⅛
100 do..........	18⅛	200 do..........	96
100 West. U. T......b3	37	200 do.........b3	96⅛
100 Pacific Mail......	78⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	111⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. b3..	79⅛		

FRIDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The advertisement of the United States Sinking Fund for $1,000,000 United States 5-20s, to be purchased at noon to-day, was responded to by offers amounting, in all, to only $675,500, which were accepted, and the advertisement renewed for $324,500, to be purchased at noon to-morrow, (Saturday.) This is the second time the offers to sell have fallen short of the sum advertised for, and the present instance is in singular contrast to the apparent eagerness evinced on Wednesday, when eight and a half millions were offered to supply $2,000,000. But few of the prominent dealers made any offer whatever this morning; but were nearly all free buyers of the Public Funds later in the day at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on the closing rates of Thursday night.

OFFERS MADE AND ACCEPTED TO SELL 5-20s.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Heiser's Sons	$90,550	118.50@118.99
Baker & Kitchen	55,000	117.76@118.30
E. S. Bolles	28,400	117.90
J. T. Bates	50,000	118.30
Marx & Co.	200,000	118.30@118.35
Freedman & Co.	100,900	117.99
C. M. Schott, Jr.	10,650	118.29
Hatch, Foote & Co.	41,000	117.42@117.59
White, Morris & Co.	100,000	
Total offered and taken	$675,500	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$5,500	1867s	$8,450
1864s	191,200	1868s	156,300
1865s	315,050		
Total			$675,500

The market for all descriptions of the Funds was active in demand and strong in prices at the close of the day.

The Gold speculation was comparatively tame to-day, and most of the sales of the day were at 135¼@135½ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges made a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in the Bankers' rate for sixty days on London, but only a moderate business was reported. There was a better offering of short sight Bills drawn against United States 5-20s, &c. There was considerable relief from the suspense of yesterday in regard to Cable news, after the rain-storm at the East. The telegrams of both yesterday and to-day came through all right.

Money ruled fairly active at 7@10 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, the last figure being paid in most cases up to 2:30 P. M. on Miscellaneous collateral, after which Money was offered at 7 ⅌ cent. We repeat that 10 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest represents 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest. Some of the old Commission Brokers who lend Money in this way require the 7 ⅌ cent. to be paid in Gold Coin, in place of compounding for Currency at the difference, to avoid the possibility of the penalty for usury.

In State Bonds the new Tennessees were steady. The North Carolina so-called "special tax" Bonds sold at 52@52½ ⅌ cent. Missouris were lower.

At the Stock Exchange Board this morning, on motion of Mr. WILLIAM H. NEILSON, the President, (Vice-President WHEELOCK being in the chair for the call of Stocks,) the Erie Stocks, which were hastily readmitted to dealings at the Second Board yesterday, were again thrown out of the official list by a vote almost unanimous, and the subject of the Registration of these Stocks referred to the Governing Committee of the Exchange. It appeared that no actual Registry was consummated yesterday at the Farmers' Trust, and that no Certificates of Stock can be countersigned by the proposed Registrar until the books of transfer, which were closed yesterday on the very eve of the notification of intended registry, are reopened on the 13th October, after the annual election. The action of the Stock Exchange this morning, under the circumstances, is in all respects proper. The blunder was in the hasty order of yesterday to reopen dealings in the Stocks of the Erie Company before it was ascertained whether or not the fact of registration had actually been consummated, and the counter-signature of the Trust Company, as Registrar, ready to be affixed to the Certificates of Stock. Fortunately no serious difficulty grew out of this false step, as the Stock which sold at the Board last night at 36½@37 ⅌ cent., could have been resold at the same price on the Street this morning, if refused as a good delivery. There will be no action of the Exchange looking to the restoration of dealings before the 13th October, unless the books of transfer are reopened in the meantime for the purpose of registration and certification. A rumor obtained circulation late in the Afternoon that this would be done. The Street sales closed 37@37½ ⅌ cent.

The Railway Market was again feverish on the Western Roads, and prices weak until after 2 o'clock, when the demand was of a more confident tone, and the quotations improved 1@1½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales of the Forenoon. At the close of business about 5:45 P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¼	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¼	120
American Gold Coin	135¼	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅝	52⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55¾	55¾
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	47¼	47
New-York Central	204⅛	204⅞
Reading Railway	96⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111¾	111⅞
Northwest Common	80⅛	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	88½	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	78½	78⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86	85⅞
St. Paul Common	77	76⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
Hudson River	184	183⅞
Lake Shore	101½	101⅞
Wabash	78½	78⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ c. registered, 1881	121¾	5-20 coup., n. iss., 1865	119⅞
6 ⅌ c. coupons, 1881	122	5-20 coupons, 1867	120
5-20 registered, 1862	120⅜	5-20 coupons, 1868	119¾
5-20 coupons, 1862	121⅜	10-40 registered	110
5-20 coupons, 1864	121⅛	10-40 coupons	110⅛
5-20 coupons, 1865	121	6s Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	101	Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	84
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100	California 7s	125
Ill. War Loan	100	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Ind. 5 ⅌ cent	98¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Mich. 6 ⅌ c., 1873	98	Alabama 5s	63
Mich. 6 ⅌ c., 1878	97	Alabama 8s	93
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	60⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	108¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds	52⅝	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	108
Virg. 6s, ex coup	55⅝	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	101
Virg. 6s, new bds	59	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1872	102½
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1873	102½
North Car. 6s	55	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1874	103
North Car. new bds	47	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1875	103
North Car. spec. tax	52⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1877	103
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1878	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	144	Irving	112
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	137
Union	128	Peoples'	140
America	143	Market	124
Phenix	109⅛	Nassau	107
North River	90	Shoe and Leather	140
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	132
Fulton	160	St. Nicholas	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Commonwealth	111
Seventh Ward	113	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	140
State of New-York	111	Park	170
Commerce	126	Fourth National	104¾
Ocean	99	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	116	Eleventh Ward	100
Chatham	168	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	120	Gold Exchange	100
Bank of N. America	109⅛	B'nk'rs & Brokers' As	108
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. Western 2d M, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99⅛	Morris & Es. 1st M.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d M. ind., '79	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	99
Erie 7s, 3d M. ind., '83	94	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th M. ind., '80	83⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	95⅛
Erie 7s, 5th M. ind., '88	75	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	88	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	83
Harlem 1st M.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d M.	91	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	100½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chic. & Gr. East. 1st	82¼
H. & St. Jo. Land Gr.	108	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	82
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	78⅛	Central Pacific Bds	94
Gt. Western 1st M, '88	84		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

General balance yesterday	$88,231,600
Gold receipts	1,181,708
Gold payments	200,813
Gold balance	76,812,209
Currency receipts	392,939
Currency payments	1,194,277
Currency balance	9,463,913
General balance	89,415,645
Customs—Included in gold receipts	738,000

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,105,307; amount marketed, $2,500,315.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ $100,000 NEW-ORLEANS CITY 6S, DUE IN 1874, with coupons, payable in New-York May 1 and Nov. 1, issue of 1854, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Hops, bales	6
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Leather, sides	11,413
Cotton, bales	269	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,842
Copper, bbls	20	Pork, bbls	9
Copper, cakes	489	Cut Meats, pkgs	123
Dried Fruit, pkgs	161	Lard, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	781	Butter, pkgs	3,798
Flour, bbls	16,776	Cheese, bxs	4,559
Flour bags	100	Tallow, pkgs	11
Wheat, bushels	156,331	Rice, pkgs	99
Corn, bushels	42,478	Tobacco, hhds	334
Rye, bushels	333	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	555
Oats, bushels	31,981	Whisky, bbls	160
Flax Seed, bushels	18	Wool, bales	1,405
Grass Seed, bushels	68	Oil Cake, pkgs	95
Beans, bushels	147		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Roska*, for Cork—34,434 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Johann Marie*, for Bordeaux—14,040 Staves, 605 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Nuovo Providenza*, for Gibraltar—184 hhds. Tobacco, 10,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. McNeil*, for Marseilles—2,862 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Kate Smith*, for Havre—2,910 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Frethandel*, for Bremen—231,443 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark *Esther*, for Cardiff—24,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged prices; Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—But little inquiry has been noted, and prices have been depressed; Yellow, 41½c.@43c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in good demand, including Common Hard at $4 50@$9 50; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—Continues in demand, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—The market has been firm and rather more inquiry has been noted, chiefly for Anthracite. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; and Newcastle Gas at $9 50@$10 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite has been quiet, but quoted firm at $8 50@$10 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio, which has been quoted firm; sales 1,642 bags by the *Halley*, and 223 bags by the *Parthian*, here, and 5,000 bags by the *Talisman* at Baltimore, on private terms. There has not been much call for any other description, and prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Lots available for immediate delivery have been scarce and firm, but quiet. For forward delivery there has been a less urgent demand and the market has been quoted weak. Sales 419 bales, (of which 54 bales were to arrive,) including 373 bales to spinners, 43 bales to speculators, and 3 bales to shippers. Also, 800 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis of Low Middling, for October, at 28½c.; 100 bales do., November, at 27½c.; 550 bales do., December and January, mainly at 26½c.; and 50 bales do., February, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	29½c.	29¾c.	30c.	30⅛c.
Good Ordinary	31½c.	31⅝c.	32c.	32¼c.
Low Middling	33c.	33⅛c.	33⅜c.	33⅝c.
Middling	34c.	34⅛c.	34⅜c.	34⅝c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,614
Receipts last week	778
Receipts preceding week	2,643
Receipts since Sept. 1	2,962
Receipts since Jan. 1	358,529
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1 1869	638,886
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	.....
Exports since Sept. 1	2,589
Exports since Jan. 1	186,417
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	2,750

FISH—There has been a moderate inquiry for most kinds, on the basis of previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour for shipment and home use, and desirable lots, especially of low grades, have been quoted a shade firmer, on less extensive offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 45@$6 80; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$7 15, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40@$6 65 ⅌ bbl. Of the sales, 6,250 bbls. were Extras for export, including Western at $6 25@$6 35; State at $6 45@$6 80 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at steadier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$11 50 for fair Ordinary to very Superior Extra ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in better request at $6 50@$8 75 for Extra, ⅌ 100 lbs.; sales, 600 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in good request at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a lively export call for Spring and Winter Wheat, chiefly for No. 2 Spring and Red and Amber Western, at an improvement of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. The demand from millers has been moderate. There has been likewise some speculative inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 280,300 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 60@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 48@$1 61, chiefly Good to Prime, at $1 58½@$1 60; Mixed Red and White Western at $1 51@$1 57; Mixed Spring and Red Winter at $1 47; No. 1 Spring at $1 60@$1 62; No. 2 Spring at $1 47@$1 51; No. 3 Spring at $1 40; White Genesee at $1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 59; Amber Jersey at $1 61; White Southern at $1 60@$1 81, the latter rate for Fancy; and Red and Amber Southern at $1 58@$1 62 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered at a further reduction of about 2c. ⅌ bushel, on a moderately active home trade demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels, at 97c.@$1 15 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 16@$1 21 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, and $1 20½@$1 22½ for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet and quoted less firm at from $1 17@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been inactive, as buyers have not been disposed to pay asking prices for the moderate offerings of new crop. In Barley Malt the dealings have been light at from $1 60@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in much better request and quoted higher, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 115,000 bushels at 63c.@70c. for very inferior Black to choice White, new crop, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 34,434 bushels Wheat for Cork, and 24,000 bushels Wheat for Cardiff.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Bags, no business of moment has been reported; prices range from 16c.@17c. each. Of Bagging, 400 bales have been sold at 23½c.@23¾c. here, and 22c. at Boston, per yard; market steady.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 70c.@$1 10 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, but steady in price. We quote American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4c.@5c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 12½c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The dealings have been on a restricted scale at less buoyant rates. Sales 2,400 Buenos Ayres, Light, at 19c.; 2,800 Wet Salted do. Cow at 11½c., gold; 1,000 Corrientes on private terms, and 600 Matamoras Kips at 27c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including New-York State, new, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@15c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 67 bales; exports, none.

LATHS—Have been in request at $2 70@$2 75 for Eastern, ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after and quoted steadier, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.;

Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 33c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., currency, ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 11,413 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—A limited movement has been noted in this line on the basis of previous quotations.

METALS—There has been less animation in Ingot Copper, at from 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb.; sales, 125,000 lbs. In Iron a fair business has been noted, at steadier rates, sales having transpired of 475 tons Englinton and Gautsherrie Scotch Pig at $38@$39 and $41 respectively: 150 tons Thomas on private terms; 650 tons Scrap, part to arrive, at $43; and 100 tons No. 2 Crane Forge at $37 ₱ ton. Lead and Spelter have been inactive, at former quotations. Tin has been moderately inquired for and held firmly; sales have been reported of 2,200 slabs Straits at 32c., gold, now generally quoted by the dealers at 32½c., gold, and 5 tons English at 31½c., gold, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Zinc. A sale of 30 casks Regulus Antimony was made at 12¼c.@12½c., gold. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$41; No. 2 do., $38@$39, American Forge, $36@$37; Scotch Pig, $38@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$87 50 ₱ ton. Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 37c. in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c. in gold, ₱ lb., I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal, do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$6 25, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active since our last, and prices have been maintained. Sales have been reported of about 511 hhds. Barbados at 55c.; a lot of Porto Rico at about the same rate; 400 bbls. New-Orleans at 90c., net cash; also, by auction, 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 67c.@76c., and 20 bbls. Common New-Orleans at 65c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 53c.@72c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@53c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	54c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@72c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been very little movement in Resin, the export demand having been checked by the scarcity of freight-room. Prices have been quoted steady on the basis of $2 35 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine has been firm in price and in fair request at 42½c.@43c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon. Sales 317 bbls., chiefly to arrive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c.@43c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A moderate call has been noted for the principal kinds at about previous quotations: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80: Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2. Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in limited request on the basis of 16⅝c.@16¾c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 1,100 bbls., in lots. Barreled Crude has been quiet and weak at about 23c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was quoted dull at 22c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude, in bulk, was quiet and weak, with sales reported of West Virginia, 39 gravity, at 15c. ₱ gallon, free on board; and on the cars at Venango City at $5 80 ₱ bbl. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 650 bbls. were received, making the total arrivals there for the week 4,150 bbls. No export clearances have been reported. Refined Oil has been in rather more request, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported here of 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for September, various deliveries within the month, at 32¼c.@32½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., for October deliveries, at 32¾c.@32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for November delivery, at 32¾c.; 2,500 bbls. do., (high test,) at 33c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Prime Light Straw to White at 31¾c.; and 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for September delivery, at 32¼c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Refined Oil was quiet yesterday, on the basis of 32¼c.@32½c., for September deliveries, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,842 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,400 bbls., making the total receipts there for the week 15,400 bbls. The export clearances hence were 231,443 gallons, by the bark *Freihandel*, for Bremen; 2,910 bbls., by the bark *Kate Smith*, for Havre; 2,862 bbls., by the bark *E. McNeil*, for Marseilles; and 10,000 gallons, by the brig *Nuova Providenza*, for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at from 37½c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is in light request at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 20@$2 30, and for Refined, $2 45@$2 55 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with much firmness, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 25 for New Western Mess, $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $30@$31 for Prime Mess; $31 25 for Thin Mess; and $26 75@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 170 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been rather more active at steady prices; sales 201 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16⅞c.@17c. ₱ lb. Lard is quiet and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 300 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for City, and 19c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is in less demand at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in request at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. in lots. Butter is in request and firm. We quote State, common to very good, 24c.@42c.; and Prime to Fancy, 45c.@55c.; and Western inferior to prime, 18c.@33c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 3,798 packages. Cheese continues in request at from 7c.@16½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.; the receipts of the day were 4,550 boxes.

RICE—Continues quiet at unaltered rates; Carolina, $8 50@$9 50; Rangoon, $2 75@$3 25, gold, in bond, and $7 50@$7 87½, currency, free, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island, &c., at 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 47c.@49c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 60@$3 65; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 65@$2 70; Higgins' do., $3@$3 10; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 55@$2 65; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There was some inquiry for Calcutta Linseed, of which 1,400 bags have been sold from store at $2 15, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been neglected.

SKINS—Have been rather lightly dealt in, including Tampico Goat at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c., currency; Payta, 50c.@52½c., currency; Curacoa, 52c., currency; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 70c.@75c. each. And Honduras Deer, 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 34c.; Para, 44c., gold, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been salable and steady, including Castile at 13c.@13¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quoted firm, though without much animation. We quote: Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26c.; Pepper at 22c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@19c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of only 137 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13¼c., and 65 boxes Havana at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at from 14⅛c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; also, 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 23c.@23½c., and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 30; Hyson at from 80c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan, at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for Kentucky, which is quoted a shade firmer. Sales 673 hhds. at 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb., making the aggregate dealings since the 1st inst. 1,900 hhds., mainly for export to France, Spain and Italy, though, to a moderate extent, for home use and on speculative account, the latter chiefly in low grades, ranging in price from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been rather quiet, sales having been reported of 100 cases new crop State at 22c.; 100 cases New Connecticut at 28c.@67c.; and 100 cases low grade Old Connecticut at 10c.@22c., ₱ lb. Of Spanish the sales have been 150 bales Havana at $1 10@$1 12, and 80 bales Yara at 87½c., ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7½c.@7¾c.; Good Lugs, 8½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¼c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10¼c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c., ₱ lb. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop. Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@80c. for old, and 18c.@45c. for new crop, ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lots, 85c.@90c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been fairly active and quoted higher. Sales have been reported of 425 bbls. in lots, at $1 14@$1 16 ₱ gallon; receipts, 180 bbls.

WOOL—The dealings in all descriptions have been on a limited scale within our former range.

FREIGHTS—The market shows increasing firmness, on a very meagre supply of room, and a good inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Breadstuffs, Naval Stores, Petroleum and Tobacco. For Liverpool there were taken 5,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. by sail, and 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. by steam, ₱ bbl.; 105,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.@9¾d., closing at 9¾d., by sail, and 10¼d.@10½d., chiefly at 10½d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 60 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 120 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 15 tons Measurement Goods at 35s. ₱ ton, and 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 2,850 quarters Wheat, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For a Baltic port direct, a North German bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 8s. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with Petroleum, at about 6s. ₱ bbl.

New-York Cattle Market.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1869.

At Weehawken, this morning, the market was dull and butchers hard to be delat with; nevertheless sales were effected, and at 11:30 the pens were pretty nearly cleared out. Weehawken ouhgt to come out a first-class cattle market, under the able guidance of A. M. ALLERTON, whose genial manner does much to smooth difficulties, and he gets smartly along with the no easy task of pleasing every one, buyers and sellers, drovers and idlers, even unto reporters—all are facilitated to the utmost in their various undertakings.

The situation of these stock-yards is excellent, sheltered on the land side by high ground and lying to the river a little south by east, the aspect is most happily chosen. The rail and water communications are facile, the pens numerous and well placed, and the drainage is perfect.

Sixty odd sale pens are already completed, and from fifty to sixty more are in progress. A large sheep-house is being erected capable of containing 10,000 head.

Prime Bullocks, 16c.@15½c.; first quality 15c.; second quality 14c.@15c.; third quality 10c.@12c.; this day average 14½c.; highest prices quoted, 16c.; lowest prices quoted, 10c.

SALES TO-DAY.—E. HURD sold for BLISS & DIMMOCK, 80 Illinois Steers, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., 7 cwt., second quality; WESTHEIMER & HUGHES sold 64 Ohio Steers, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., 7 cwt., Prime. J. CHURCH, for W. V. WOODS, sold 58 Indiana Steers, from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., 6¾ cwt., second quality. A. CROWLEY sold for self 23 State Cattle, mixed lot, for 12c. ₱ lb., 5 cwt. H. BRINK sold 23 State Cattle, mixed lot, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., 4½ cwt.

Arrived this day 254 head of cattle, in 14 car loads; last week 4,161 head of cattle and 14 calves, in 225 car loads; since the market opened gross number arrived, 4,415.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, September 9, 1869, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber Room, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—
Petition of Clinton Roosevelt relative to experimental gas lamps for streets and parks.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Petition of the Harlem Second Baptist Church for a donation to pay assessments.
In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Roberts presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James M. Meade, President of the Board of Trustees of the Harlem Second Baptist Church, for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of paving Third-avenue with Belgian pavement, and regulating, &c., One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—
Petition of the Presbyterian Hospital for a donation to pay assessment.
In connection therewith Assistant Alderman Cunningham offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Aaron B. Belknap, President of the Presbyterian Hospital, in the City of New-York, for the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, with interest from July twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of opening and extending Madison-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, charged against the property of said corporation, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Remonstrance of property owners, &c., against widening and extending Lewis-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—
Resolved, That Patrick Feeney be appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Thompson, deceased.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—
Resolved, That Herman A. Oppenheimer be appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John D. Fitch, who has failed to qualify.
Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—
Resolved, That Fifty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—
Resolved, That the Stockholder be appointed a Corporation paper, with authority to publish the joint proceedings of the Common Council, notices of Committees, &c.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York State National Guard, numbers nineteen and twenty-one Avenue A.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Fifth Precinct Station-house.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—
Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Seventy-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—
Resolved, That Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neill—
Resolved, That permission be given to A. J. Hardenburgh to place a bay window on the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, said window to project only on Thirty-eighth-street, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Larahan for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for the loss of horse and cart, occasioned by defective string-piece or bulkhead between piers numbers forty-nine and fifty East River, on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, said amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the building of the Central Presbyterian Church, on the north side of West Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Third-street, from Avenue D to C, be flagged full width where not already done.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Resolved, That permission be given to John Dormethy to place a watering trough in front of his premises, southeast corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, the same to be done at his own cost and expense.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Resolved, That the Insurance and Real Estate Journal be appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish Committee notices, &c.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be flagged full width where not already done.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Avenue C, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets, be flagged full width, where not already done.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Goerck street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—
Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Whereas, The Harvard students, who crossed the Atlantic in a friendly spirit to contest in oarsmanship with the collegians of Oxford, will soon arrive in this City on their way to our sister State of Massachusetts; therefore, be it
Resolved, That, in appreciation of their spirit in meeting the English crew on their own course and terms, and of admiration for the manliness and skill with which they have illustrated Americanism abroad, the Corporation of the City of New-York hereby tender to the representatives of Harvard in this international contest the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, for the reception of their friends who may desire to meet them during their stay in this City.
Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to wait on the Harvard students on their arrival in New-York, and tender them the hospitalities of the City.
Which was adopted.
And the President appointed as such Committee:
Assistant Alderman Roberts—
Assistant Alderman Culkin, and
Assistant Alderman Gibney.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—
Resolved, That permission be given to Henry Behrens to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirteen Mercer-street, the same to be done at his own expense.
Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, making a donation to Isaac T. Hecker, pastor of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth-street, to pay certain assessments then due on the property of said church, be amended by adding after the word "Donations," in the last line of said resolution, the following, "or any other appropriate account."
Which was laid over.

Petition of citizens of the First Ward for a landing-stage and stairs to be placed at Whitehall-slip.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolutions, To lay crosswalks at each of the intersections of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; to place lamp posts on each side of Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

Petition of A. F. Secchi De Casali, to have L'Eco d'Italia appointed a Corporation newspaper. In connection therewith resolution that the newspaper called L'Eco d'Italia be designated and appointed a Corporation newspaper, with authority to publish the advertisements, &c., of the Common Council.
Which were laid over.

Resolutions, To appoint Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide one of the Corporation newspapers. To appoint the Sunday Mercury one of the Corporation newspapers; directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of assessments; to flag, full width, sidewalk on south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which were laid over.

Resolutions, To lay Croton mains in Fortieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to lay crosswalk from northwest to northeast corner of Essex and Rivington streets; directing Committee on Arts and Sciences to purchase from Edward H. Kent full-length military portrait of General Zachary Taylor.
Which were laid over.

Resolution, Directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Thorne Walling, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-three cents, to enable him to pay assessments on property.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolutions, To regulate, grade, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; authorizing Street Commissioner to place two (2) street lamps in front of the Mission Church, St. Mark's-place, first door west of Avenue A; to place two gas lamps in front of number sixty-two East Fourteenth-street; to lay gas mains and fit up lamp posts in Eighty-ninth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; to place two gas lamps in front of Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; to designate New-York Daily Bulletin newspaper one of the Corporation newspapers; to lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to place gas lamp on the northeast corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street; to take and acquire the irregular and isolated plot of land situated on the northerly side of Houston-street, between Norfolk and Essex streets, for a public place; to place and light gas lamp in front of number ten Avenue C; directing Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross for the sum of two thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, as a donation to pay assessments; directing Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Central Dispensary for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Dispensary; to place free drinking hydrant southwest corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue; to place gas lamps in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; to regulate, grade, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; to lay gas mains, place and light street lamps in One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue; directing Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Dives Carolin, one of the Committee of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, as a donation to pay assessments on new Cathedral on Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; to lay Croton mains in Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.; to regulate, grade, &c., Fourth-avenue, from Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Third-street; to regulate, grade, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.; to lay crosswalks at each of the four crossings at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue; to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; permitting Edward Ferrero to place two lamps in front of his premises, "Apollo Hall," situated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway.
Which were laid over.

Petition of citizens and property owners in the vicinity of Union Market, asking for the removal of booths around the same—in connection therewith resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the booths or buildings standing at the easterly end of Union Market to be removed forthwith, as the same are a public nuisance.
Referred to Committee on Markets.

Resolved, That Lewis S. Goebel be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles A. Flammer, resigned.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Henry Grosmayer to lay a Croton water pipe from the main in Seventy-first-street through Avenue A to the northwest corner of Seventy-second-street and Avenue A, the same to be done at his own expense.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Joseph N. Aronson be permitted to exhibit a new reflector for street lamps in any public square in New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Preamble and resolutions of congratulation to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.
Which were concurred in.
And the President named as Special Committee on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in addition to the President of said Board, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, O'Neil and Healy.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following message from the Mayor:

To the Common Council:

I respectfully recommend that you should take measures for the purpose of attesting, by an official act of our municipality, the sympathy which all classes of its citizens feel for the bereaved and penniless families of the ten score Avondale miners; and also to appoint Committees for the purpose of expediting private subscriptions in the nature of a family relief fund.

I have also called a meeting of citizens for the same purpose. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

In connection therewith the President offered the following:
Resolved, That practical sympathy is demanded on behalf of the families of the Avondale sufferers, and that each Board appoint a Committee of five for the purpose of collecting, receiving and forwarding subscriptions.
Which was adopted.
And the President named as such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen Jackson, Pinckney, Cunningham, Cregier and Hoffman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to resolution asking for information as to trade regulations relative to commercial travelers and traveling agents.
Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from further consideration of resolutions of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have pier number thirty-nine rebuilt and widened immediately; that the Street Commissioner be directed to have pier foot of Twentieth-street, North River, rebuilt; that pier number thirty-five, North River, be rebuilt and widened, and the Street Commissioner be directed to have the same done immediately.
Which were laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Seventy-fourth-street sewer; Fiftieth-street, regulating, &c., from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, regulating crosswalks; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, Second to Third-avenue; Fifty-seventh-street, sewer; Public Drive; Madison-avenue, regulating; Third-avenue, sewer between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets; Forty-second-street, paving between Eighth and Tenth avenues; Lexington-avenue, paving; Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, sewers; Eighty-fourth-street, sewer between Fifth and Madison avenues; Forty-fifth-street, sewer between Madison and Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, sewer between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fiftieth-street, sewer from First-avenue to East River; Liberty-street, paving; One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, sewer between Third and Fourth avenues.
Which were ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the lamp post now opposite number one hundred and two Vesey-street be removed and placed opposite number one hundred and four Vesey-street.

Resolution donating to the New-York Women's Hospital one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, for the payment of taxes for Croton water.

Resolution to donate to St. Boniface Church nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That a gas lamp post be placed and lamps lighted in front of number two hundred and five Bleecker-street.

Resolved, That the Jewish Messenger be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Ninth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday next, the thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BAKER, formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., will preach SUNDAY, 12th inst., morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse in the morning: "*Faith in Christ the Necessity of Our Nature*;" in the evening: "*The Woman Healed by Touching Christ's Garment*."

REOPENING.—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Mission Chapel, No. 313 Rivington-st., near Lewis-st., having been remodeled and improved, will be reopened for Sunday School and religious purposes SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Special services at 2 P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of Brooklyn, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., of New-York, and WM. K. PEYTON, Esq. Singing by the children of the Sabbath School.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. J. J. SMITH, late President New-York Methodist Conference, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN Baptist, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector, will be reopened for service on SUNDAY, Sept. 12; hours, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats. The Holy Communion will be administered in the morning.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven and Eternal Day*. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

IMMORTALITY DEMONSTRATED.—CLAIR R. DE EVERE lectures in large hall, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Where are the Mighty Dead?* She will give a poem, (by request,) on *Our Spirit Soldier Boys*, and give such tests as will settle forever the great question of another life.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Rector.—The usual services of this church may be expected on and after SUNDAY, Sept. 12. In the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 4. The Church of the Resurrection, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., is at present occupied by the parish of St. Thomas.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. A cordial invitation and special attention to those who are strangers in the City.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject for the evening will be *The Recent Coal-Mine Disaster*. Strangers made welcome.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine services on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. C. B. SING, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 4 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after morning sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. H. SPENCER, from Rochester, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Death and Resurrection of Christ, and its Relation to a Future Life*. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., having been thoroughly repaired and furnished with a new organ, will be open for service EVERY SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Hours of service on SUNDAY: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School: 2½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. DAY at 7½ P. M.—Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, 34th-st., (near 6th-av.,) will be open for Divine service on SABBATH, Sept. 12. Preaching by Rev. W. STUART, of Prince Edward's Island, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SERVICES IN THE FOURTEENTH-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK. Theme, SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 12—*Presbyterian Reunion*.

MOST IMPORTANT TRUTHS.—THE Messenger of the coming King will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Zerubbabel and Joshua as Types*.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING AT No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., by ELA J. K. BELLOWS. Subject—*The Napoleon Dynasty*. The public are invited. Seats free. No collection.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Examination for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach at both services. Sittings all free.

YORKVILLE FREE EPISCOPAL Church, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th-st. Services on SABBATH, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG. In the morning, on the Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Open to all. Young men and strangers specially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—This church will be re-opened on SUNDAY, the 12th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., will be opened by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. REINKE, on SUNDAY, 12th inst. Service at 10½ A. M.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity.—The repairs on the church not being completed, it will not be opened until further notice.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway, north side.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church—Rev. W. D. WRIGHT is supplying the pulpit in the absence of the Pastor, (now in Europe.) Preaching SUNDAYS at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—WILLIAM P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10 A. M., and in the evening at 7½. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Regular services in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. S. FOSTER, D. D.

AN ORGANIST WANTS A POSITION in a Protestant Church in this City or vicinity. Address J. H. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st.—opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. HENRY DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.; short addresses by visitors, singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union will meet with the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in 33d-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Best Method of Conducting the Meetings of the Teachers' Association.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancy and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sacrament at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st., near Canal.—Services SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning's Subject—*Accident*; having reference to the Avondale coal mine fire. Collection in aid of the sufferers.

REV. A. H. CLAPP WILL PREACH AT the New-England Church, Rutgers' Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. All the seats are free.

THE PUBLIC SUNDAY SERVICES at the Five Points House of Industry will be discontinued during the erection of the new building, the completion of which will be duly noticed.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, of Covington, Ky., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family, as perfect waitress; understands her business perfectly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, stating wages, at No. 422 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family, and would assist in chamberwork if required; City reference. Call at No. 293 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, and would assist in the chamberwork, if required; has four years' reference from her last place. Address 293 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, experienced nurse; operates on a machine, &c.; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class young woman and thorough laundress in all its parts; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very good woman and thorough cook; about 30; very kind and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE (COLored) to travel with a lady, with or without children, to Charleston or elsewhere South. Inquire for MARY, No. 249 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class family cook; understands French dishes; is a good baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a respectable woman, with good recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., for two days, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to assist at doing general housework and make herself useful. Call at No. 85 10th-av., old No., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as competent waitress; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 13 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as child's nurse or chambermaid; has good City reference. Call at No. 637 2d-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 7 7th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CApacity; best recommended; first-class families; at TITUS', Nos. 247 and 249 Thompson-st., on Washington-square; twelve years' experience; kept by registry.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

THE BEST OF IRISH AND GERMAN female servants to be obtained at the first-class office No. 138 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; city or country; best city reference. Address G. E., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by an English Protestant; has the best of City reference; married; no children; would go to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at the private stable, No. 4 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a gentleman's family, or valet to a single gentleman; good reference. Address M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man, as groom; is a good driver; would go as porter in a store. Address P. O. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife, situations as cook and waiter in a first-class boarding-house. Inquire for THOMAS, at No. 247 Thompson-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
"NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED."
AN ELEGANT BOOK.
ENTIRELY NEW,
VERY CHEAP.
EVERY ONE WANTS IT.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.,
Publishers.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD RESPECTABLE colored servants, a man waiter, a cook, a laundress and a chambermaid and seamstress; a man and his wife preferred. Apply, with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale hardware store, a lad about 16 years of age; one who is a good writer, quick and correct at figures and resides with his parents. Address, with references, E. B. J., Box No. 201, *Times* Office.

WANTED—200 DIRT CARTS AT THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE GROUNDS, CITY HALL PARK. APPLY TO JER. T. SMITH, MASON BUILDER.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE; references required. Apply at No. 51 William-st., Room No. 9.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES
EVERY SCALE WARRANTED — U. S. STANDARD
MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 131 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.
☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SHOW CASE, 4 feet by 5, double English-plate glass, silver band, stands to fit, suitable for exhibiting all kinds of goods. Apply at No. 685 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

MILLINERY.

GREAT FAIR—NO. 773 BROADWAY—Mme. BINNS' millinery; free exhibition of those new styles of round hats and feathers; only place to see them. Also, assortment of bonnets. Call. Cut this out. Opposite Stewart's.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP D. RODDEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip D. Roddey in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1869.
s11-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PAUL MARES, OCTAVE MOLINIE, EUGENE MOLINIE, LEO MOLINIE, AUGUSTE MARROT and PAUL SALAMON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Paul Mares, Octave Molinie, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie, Auguste Marrot and Paul Salamon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Paul Mares, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WALLING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry F. Walling, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s11-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER TURNBULL, EDWARD SLADE, and WILLIAM TURNBULL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 8th September, 1869.
s11-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Miles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
all-1aw3wSa

NO. 2,506.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP OPPER and MOSES WALLACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillip Opper and Moses Wallach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1869. WM. WHITESIDE, Assignee.
s11-1aw3wSa*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (P. O. BOX 1,811,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.	20,000 Blue Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.	20,000 Currycombs.
20,000 Surcingles.	2,500 Girths.
6,000 yards Webbing.	10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.	2,000 yards Linen Duck.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge.	1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
1,000 yards Flannel.	600 yards Ticking.
2,500 pounds Tow.	500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
300 pounds White Yarn.	
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.	400 pounds Collar Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.	75 Calf Skins.
	45 Morocco Skins.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.	500 pounds Bridle Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.	150 pounds Deer's Hair.
	19 quarts Laudanum.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.	10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
25 pounds Orpiment.	
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.	

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms, cash in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New-York City or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for purchasing ordnance stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 9,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 9,200 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.
EDWARD HOGAN, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SLEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
my22-law6mSa*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SUFFICIENT capital to take entire control and agency in the United States of one of the best mineral waters in the world; has a brisk and ready sale; supply inexhaustible. Apply or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 383 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 383 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED drug store, (stock and good-will,) No. 26 8th-av., long kept by J. Cruse & Co. Apply on the premises or of J. W. STEVENS, Assignee, 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LIGHT RIG, consisting of two fine horses, light buggy, double harness, &c.; or will sell separately. No. 350 7th-av.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOISERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON,
ALPACA AND SILK
UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDER WEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRAINAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES!
WE ASK YOUR ATTENTION TO THE
EMPRESS BELT,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
As under belt or dress belt it is very desirable, novel, tasty, and serviceable. For sale by all first-class stores.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
NO. 153 CHAMBERS-ST.

FURNITURE.

LEONARD, BIRD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 146 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF
NEW FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
(Sold on account of vacating the premises,)
AT THE WAREROOMS OF E. A. SMALLWOOD,
Corner of Beach and Lincoln sts., Boston.
The entire stock of finished and unfinished Furniture, comprising, in part,
200 PARLOR SUITES,
of various styles, from $100 to $400 a set;
200 SOFAS, of various styles;
300 EASY CHAIRS;
300 PATENT RECLINING COUCHES;
300 PATENT RECLINING EASY AND LADIES' CHAIRS;
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, in suites;
300 LOUNGES;
PATENT SOFA BEDS;
PATENT LOUNGES;
PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS;
DINING CHAIRS;
500 CENTRE TABLES;
Of various styles, &c., &c., &c.
The whole comprising one of the largest and best stocks of Furniture ever sold in this city.
Catalogues ready and the Furniture on exhibition three days previous to sale.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.
After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 452 Broadway.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose or any part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, rheumatism, irritation of the bladder or impotence. Although he can cure any case, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied the remedies, as usual, on favorable terms. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for all private diseases from whatever cause produced, by Dr. GRINDLE. Secondary, Tertiary or hereditary Syphilis, Gleet, Strictures, Fistula, Rheumatism, Irritation of the Bladder or Impotence speedily and effectually cured. Sores and ulcers quickly healed. Those whose cases have been protracted or mismanaged, are invited to call. Office central yet retired. Call at No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Stockton, Mr. G. Hall and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN. Principal characters by Mr. John E. Owens.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SCOTTISH CHIEFS, &c. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.
Evening—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
3d-av. near 64th-st.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. Open Day and Evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The immediate completion of the Senatus Consultum is demanded by the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris. The fears of a return of the Emperor's illness render it important that the Government should be settled, for without it a change of Sovereigns would produce revolution. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, was in Paris yesterday.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the boat race, seems to regret that the Americans carried a coxswain, and says the race would have been more instructive if each crew had pulled in its own fashion. It expresses the hope if a return match is made that this system will be adopted.

The London *Times*, in an article on Cuban affairs, says it is hardly credible that this Government contemplates the recognition of Cuba, and also says that Spain admits that she must ultimately abandon the island. The *Telegraph*, referring to the same subject, thinks that if the United States interferes, its action toward Cuba will be the same as that for which England was so much blamed in 1861, and even more unreasonable. The *News* regards the rumored purchase of Cuba by the United States as a question in which England, France and the West Indies are particularly interested, and in which they must have their "say" before a settlement is effected.

The frontier question between Turkey and Persia is said to have been satisfactorily settled.

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt has submitted to the Sultan's demands on all points except the loan question, and that the European Powers will make strong efforts to induce the Sublime Porte not to proceed to extremities.

The rebellion throughout New-Zealand is reported to be spreading.

The reported disturbances in Madrid, Spain, by dispatches from that city, are said to have been quelled. A proposition to continue Marshal SERRANO'S Regency for three years longer is gaining strength.

The Armagh Synod was opened yesterday.

CUBA.

Letters received from Cuba at Washington on Thursday, by way of Key West, purport to give full accounts of the battle at Las Tunas, which is regarded as the most important that has yet taken place. The fight lasted five hours. The Spanish forces were under General VALMASEDA, and numbered over 4,000 effective troops. The insurgents were about 6,000 strong. The Cuban loss, as reported, is, killed, 72; missing, 47; wounded, 257. The Spanish lost in killed and wounded over 600. Two hundred of their dead and wounded were left on the field, 270 prisoners were captured, and nearly 400 deserted. The result of the battle compelled VALMASEDA to give way and fall back on his fortifications. There is great rejoicing throughout the Cuban army. Since the engagement the mails and telegraphs at Havana have been closely watched.

GENERAL.

It is now known almost to a certainty that the number killed in the Avondale Mine was 108, which added to the two who sacrificed their lives to rescue their comrades, make 110 in all. The mine has been thoroughly explored and no additional bodies found, nor have any memoranda been discovered which can throw any light upon the scenes which took place in the mine at the time of the calamity. The cause of the disaster must to a certain extent always remain a mystery. Efforts are being made in various sections of the country for the relief of the sufferers, the widows and orphans of the victims.

Four men were killed at the Ogden Mine, in Sparta Township, N. J., on Thursday, by the premature fall of a building which they were engaged in tearing down.

The whole Republican ticket is elected in Santa Fé County, New-Mexico, by an average majority of 200. The Republican delegate is elected to Congress from the Territory.

Dispatches from Omaha state that the perpetrators of the stage coach and other highway robberies between Helena and Salt Lake have been pursued. One was killed and another severely wounded. A portion of the treasure has been recovered.

A warehouse at Kenosha and a steam planing-mill at Monmouth, Ill., were both destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the first involving a loss of $10,000 and the last one of $25,000.

The particulars of the wreck of the British bark *Harlech Castle* have been received at San Francisco. During a fog she struck a sunken rock on the southern coast, not laid down in the chart, and went down soon after. Two sailors were drowned.

A defalcation is reported in the North National Bank of Boston, amounting to between $90,000 and $130,000.

A Republican State Convention has been called by the Central Committee to meet in Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.

A Memphis telegram states that a planter named BURKE was shot and killed a few nights since, near Napoleon, Ark., while sitting with his family. The assassin escaped.

Another meeting was held in Washington last evening for the purpose of taking additional measures for the holding of a World's Fair in that city in 1871.

Hopes are entertained that Detective BROOKS, of Philadelphia, who was shot a few days since, will recover.

By the *Post* special dispatch it is denied that GEORGE WILKES has been tendered the Mission to China.

It is reported that an attempt has been made to assassinate Hon. G. H. HOLLISTER, Minister to Hayti, at his residence, near Port-au-Prince, on that island.

The resident officers of the Army of the Tennessee held a meeting, at Cincinnati, Thursday evening, and passed suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Secretary RAWLINS.

A suit has been brought by the Attorney-General of this State, in the Rochester District, to test the legality of the late election of directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and an injunction was applied for at Rochester on the 7th inst., against both sets of directors, and an order to show cause why a receiver *ad interim* should not be appointed. The order to show cause was granted, and is made returnable at Corning on the 20th inst. Colonel BANKS, meanwhile, has the custody of the road.

The schooner *Echo*, of Hamilton, was seen capsized on Lake Ontario night before last, and as no one was on board, it is feared that the crew are lost.

A man dead, shot through the head, was found in Franklin Cemetery, yesterday, in Philadelphia, and another one was seriously stabbed, with a pocket knife, during a quarrel.

Engine No. 238, of the Erie Railroad, exploded her boiler at Port Jervis, Thursday night, and four employes of the road are reported killed.

The American Protestant Association made a parade in Philadelphia yesterday, in which 4,000 members participated.

A man named FELIX GRAU was arrested in Newark last evening, charged with stabbing MICHAEL SHAFFER. He denies the charge.

LOCAL.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, a preamble and resolution were adopted setting forth that the Legislative Commissions for the Government of this City had proved a failure, and suggesting the propriety of abolishing them.

At the suggestion of Mayor HALL, subscription lists on behalf of the families of the Avondale miners have been placed in all the hotels, banks, brokers' and newspaper offices in the City. DON ALONZO CUSHMANN has been elected Treasurer of the fund.

President GRANT visited the American Institute Fair last evening, and was the observed of all observers. General PORTER and Mr. CORBIN, his brother-in-law, accompanied him.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S billiard factory, in Centre-street, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss amounts to over $110,000, and is covered by insurance.

A monthly meeting of the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge Company was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY in the chair. It was resolved to proceed immediately with the erection of the bridge, and the work of construction was intrusted to a committee of five, consisting of the following trustees: Wm. M. Tweed, Hugh Smith, Henry W. Slocum, Jno. S. T. Stranahan and S. V. Husted. WASHINGTON ROEBLING was appointed Chief Engineer, and the meeting adjourned.

In the Communipaw Abattoir injunction case yesterday, Chancellor ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, granted a temporary injunction against the New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company.

The treasure lost off the steamer *Andrew Fletcher* yesterday morning was recovered at 5 P. M. by a submarine diver for the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company.

In the case of JACOB BERKLE, alleged to have been clubbed by policemen, Coroner FLYNN yesterday examined one more witness, MAURICE KODENSTEIN, of No. 23 Leonard-street, who testified that BERKLE was quite sober when taken into custody. The Coroner proposes to close the case by sending the papers to the District-Attorney.

A desperate hotel burglar, who gave the name of WILLIAM LANDERS, was caught in a room at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

CHARLES SHAY, Dr. VONDERSMITH and Dr. WOLFORTH, charged with causing an abortion in the case of MARY BOLAND, were admitted to bail yesterday. Miss BOLAND is convalescent.

The Reformed Church on Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, which was to have been dedicated to-morrow, will not be completed for some time yet.

The statement in a morning journal of the 24th inst., as the day fixed for unvailing the Vanderbilt bronze memorial on St. John's Park, is premature. The day has not yet been definitely determined upon. Some day in the last week of this month, however, will probably be selected. A very distinguished committee of our fellow-citizens has been selected to conduct the ceremony.

Two suits against JOHN F. OAKLEY, manufacturer, of pantaloons, for wages due sewing girls employed by him, were decided against him yesterday in the First District Civil Court, by Judge QUIN. There are nearly a dozen similar suits against him pending.

Coal Mining—The Miner of the Period.

The general freedom of American coal mines from noxious and explosive gases, is a blessing which recent events here and abroad should teach us to appreciate and to improve. If, to the awful disregard of safety developed by the Avondale disaster, and the general meanness of construction that characterizes engineering works in new countries—we were obliged to add the more remediless agencies of destruction that prevail in foreign mines despite earnest and persistent governmental and scientific effort and inquiry, the question of coal supply would be more embarrassing here than it is even in England. The fact of our immunity from dangerous agencies not under our control, instead of making us indifferent to all causes of disaster, as heretofore, should rather stimulate us to renewed exertion and vigilance. Humanity, however, in mining as in railroad and steamboat transportation, has very little to hope for, unless economy goes hand in hand with safety. This is fortunately the case, almost without exception, and we therefore may hope, that mining by machinery, with far less exposure of human life, will now assume as much importance and call out as much ingenuity here as in England.

Even in the absence of inflammable gases, blasting by gunpowder or other explosive agents is hazardous, and its results are not entirely economical and uniform. Some agency is required that will make a clean, regular cut through a seam of coal, breaking down what is wanted, in suitable sizes, and leaving the rest firm. Two generic varieties of coal-getting machinery have been tried in England and Wales during some seven years, with more or less success, viz.: those that chop out pieces of coal by means of a pointed tool, and those that slice or rather grind away the face of the coal by a number of planing tools. The power in both cases is air, compressed by steam power outside the mine, and led by flexible pipes to the headings. The entire practicability of compressed air as a means of transferring power has been abundantly demonstrated in the progress of the Mount Cenis tunnel. Before referring to the relative merits of the two systems, and the manner in which they may be advantageously worked together, we will briefly describe what must be of interest to all readers, in view of the late disasters, the more prominent coal-getting machines actually in use.

Five mechanical arrangements for mining coal were recently discussed in detail by the Institution of Civil Engineers, in London. In Mr. BIDDER'S machine, two bars, inserted into a four-inch hole previously drilled by steam power into the coal, were repeatedly forced apart by wedges impelled by a hydraulic press, until the mass of coal was split and dislocated. Several trials had proved that this little machine, weighing only fifty pounds, would bring down coal in less time than was consumed in firing gunpowder in the holes, and waiting for the smoke to clear away.

Mr. CHUBB'S machine consists of two parallel bars, say two feet long, to be placed in the hole and forced apart by means of twelve small plugs set into the side of one bar, and driven by water under high pressure. This apparatus, being independent of the pressure pump, and connected with it by means of a pipe, can be inserted any distance into the coal. This machine, like Mr. BIDDER'S, is simply a hydraulic jack, but its plungers act directly upon the coal, instead of by means of wedges. Two men, using it in a Welch mine, have broken down, it is stated, twenty tons of coal per hour, while in the same seam two men mined only five tons per hour by blasting. In the machine-broken coal there was also less small slack and waste. These statistics, however, are considered too favorable to be true by some of the British technical journals.

Mr. GRAFTON JONES' machine is a central tubular stem carrying rows of short plugs standing out at right angles on opposite sides. When the apparatus is put into a hole in the coal, and water under high pressure is applied to the central stem, the plungers are forced apart against the opposite sides of the hole, and a split is thus produced. The operation is the same and the means nearly the same as in CHUBB'S machine. The other machines referred to have less merit and are hardly worth describing here.

All these machines operate by enlarging holes previously drilled into the coal, by means of direct pressure, and thus splitting and crushing the solid mass so that it can be pulled out in pieces. However well the system may work in their seams and in soft coal, it must prove abortive in our immense thicknesses of hard anthracite. No materials known in the arts could hold the power necessary to split a solid mountain of coal by direct pressure. The more promising direction of effort in this country should seem to be the thin and rapid mechanical undercutting of seams, so that gravity would help to bring down and break up the masses above. What is required is some compact and durable machine (to be operated by compressed air brought to it in a flexible pipe) that shall cut a wide, thin passage into which the surrounding coal may be forced with a small expenditure of power, as compared with the power necessary to force apart a mass in which there are no cavities and no room for *débris*. And inasmuch as coal that is ground fine is comparatively valueless, the chips of the cutting machine should be marketable lumps rather than dust. It may be that a preparatory step in any mechanical coal-getting operation, will be dividing the mass of coal into blocks just as a log might be sawn into blocks. In this case a series of drills might be made to operate like a continuous saw. The diamond-pointed drill has already proved to be one of the most valuable mining agents of modern times. Perhaps the diamond could be applied with equal facility to a mining circular saw, or perhaps the present annular drill could be enlarged so as to cut a tunnel large enough for men and machinery to work in at one operation.

It seems to us that the foreign ideas about mining machinery are very limited in scope, and that, with the exception of drilling holes by compressed air, the foreign practice with coal-getting machinery, however improved over hand labor, is inadequate to the real requirements of the case. Now that an awful disaster, not likely to be soon forgotten by managers or men, has roused the attention of miners and mechanicians to the great and pressing want of good mining machinery, we expect to see talent, on the one hand, and money, on the other, liberally invested, and in due time liberally rewarded.

The distinguishing feature of the times is the emancipation of labor—the substitution of inanimate power for that of men and animals. In transportation, the change is already a revolution; even in agriculture, more units of work are performed by steam than by muscle, at least upon many English farms; but in mining, one of the most dangerous and degrading of human occupations, the substitution of machinery has made small progress. Let us hope that the economy of machinery, both as to cost of power and persistence of effort, (the absence of strikes,) will sustain the hands of those who may now undertake its perfection and introduction on the grounds of safety and humanity, and that mechanical power shall soon show itself to be the true miner of the period.

With the cool season will probably come the cabs which have so long been promised. We believe that the projectors of the undertaking are only waiting until their arrangements are properly completed before sending out the new vehicles for hire. They do not want to start until they are sure of carrying out their enterprise with success. This is a wise resolution, and since the work is to be done well we may all the more confidently bespeak a fair field for the experiment. There is plenty of room for cabs in addition to all the other kinds of conveyances now plying for hire in the streets. The cabs would supply a want which hack carriages, at exorbitant fares, never attempted to deal with. People would hire a cab where they would never dream of taking a lumbering old carriage, and thus a new traffic would be developed.

And now that we are to have cabs, let us put in a word early for civil and well-mannered drivers. What we have seen and known of New-York hack drivers as a class, justifies us in making a special point of this. If we can't improve the race of drivers, we shall have little faith in the success of the cabs.

The Progress of the New-York Democracy.

The Albany Regency, so powerful in the political affairs of the State and nation for twenty years after the election of JACKSON, and so distinguished for statesmanship and ability, with MARTIN VAN BUREN, SILAS WRIGHT and AZARIAH C. FLAGG in its councils, we are told by a contemporary, is to be "followed by the new and more powerful Tammany Regency, which will sway the Democratic sceptre on a wider theatre, with greater influences and interests to wield and control." "The new regency is the Tammany Regency in a new *rôle*." "PETER B. SWEENEY, WILLIAM M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, A. OAKEY HALL, JOHN K. HACKETT, SAMUEL B. GARVIN, equally wise in council, and bold in action, constitute the new regency." "In the coming election they will secure a majority in the Assembly and Senate, and their march will be easy under the standard of JOHN T. HOFFMAN in the campaign of 1872."

The Albany Regency possessed intellect, culture, integrity and character, and its members were the peers of CALHOUN, CASS, CLAY, ADAMS, and the men of the nation in their day and generation. They were orators, lawyers and statesmen,—simple in their manners, and living in the republican style of the fathers of the Republic.

If it be true that they did not live in the lavish manner of the officials of the present day, and that the value of the property of the old regency, real and personal, would not equal the yearly income of one of the regents of Tammany Hall, it is also true that no man ever suspected any member of the old dynasty of taking a penny out of the public treasury.

Who are these unknown and aspiring men who would control the affairs of the State and nation? What are their virtues, public and private, and what is the nature of their unrewarded public services? Where is the evidence of their talents, integrity, purity, patriotism, attainments and accomplishments? When were they "wise in council and bold in action?" Will newly-acquired and ill-gotten wealth give them political wisdom? Has the administration of these men in affairs legislative, judicial and municipal entitled the new regency to the confidence of a grateful people? Who demands their elevation? What man of note dares advocate their claims? Will PENDLETON, STOCKTON, ADAMS, CHURCH, TILDEN, CHASE or SEYMOUR fall under the yoke of Tammany? Are SWEENEY, CONNOLLY, TWEED and GARVIN to occupy the places once filled by VAN BUREN, MARCY, WRIGHT and FLAGG, and such as they?

What will be the character of our rulers when the people shall look back with envy to the days when the Tammany Regency ruled in New-York?

The Shakers and the Tax Gatherer.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently decided that each society of Shakers is entitled to but a single thousand dollars exemption from income tax. The Society protests against this as unjust, and yesterday the question was argued before the Commissioner by the counsel of the Shakers, who claimed the exemption of $1,000 for every five persons, that being the usual allowance of noses counted to a family among the Gentiles. We think the Shakers have the best of it. Because they do not marry nor have families, deplorable as we regard their practice, is no good reason for depriving them of the exemptions from taxation to which they would be entitled as celibates, if they were not enrolled in the Society. True, the Shaker community in the eye of the law is a corporation, but it is a corporation which, unlike other corporations, represents the entire earnings and possessions of all its members. It is hardly fair, therefore, that they should not enjoy the same ratio of exemptions that other people enjoy who are more wordly and selfish.

"The peril of the hour" in Ohio, according to the Toledo *Blade*, is the multiplication of "Peoples' tickets" in the various counties and cities; a fusion of Democrats and Republicans going on with reference to local offices. The danger is, that such combinations tend to demoralize Republicans, and place in jeopardy the regular nominations for the Legislature. "All such fusions," the *Blade* declares, "are formed for the help of the Democracy, the gratification of personal spite, and the promotion to offices of a few men who consider themselves slighted by the Republicans." The interests at stake in the present canvass are too important to be imperiled by considerations of this nature. The verdict of Ohio will have much to do with the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment.

It appears that Dr. CUMMING has not been invited to attend the great Council at Rome. The Pope's two letters to Greeks and Protestants have been published in the London *Times*, and it seems that Protestants are only very affectionately urged to seek the true Church, and nothing is said about their attending the Council. Sir GEORGE BOWYER, who is a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as a learned English lawyer and Baronet, writes to say that it would be highly inconvenient to allow Dr. CUMMING to deliver a series of No-Popery lectures at the bar of the Council, especially as he proposes to go in company with three or four equally zealous and long-winded adversaries of the "Man of Sin" whom he addresses as "Holy Father." And if Dr. CUMMING may address the Council, why not Mr. SPURGEON, Mr. MURPHY and other orators and preachers. Clearly there will not be time enough for these proceedings. Besides, it would be very much, as Sir GEORGE says, as if an American should write a letter to the Queen proposing to address Parliament on the inconveniences of monarchy and aristocracy and the superior merits of a Republican Government.

The Reward of Public Men.

It is, in a word, to be abused when living and praised when dead. The eulogies lately pronounced upon Senator FESSENDEN only serve to give fresh force to the reproach that it is impossible for an eminent man to obtain justice until he is no longer in the world to hear its voice. That a man's merits should so seldom be discussed during his lifetime would pass as one of the mysteries of fate if we did not remember that in party warfare few are disposed to exercise fairness—fewer still, magnanimity. It is but a short time ago that Senator FESSENDEN was accused of the worst offence a politician can commit. Even the odious charge of corruption was laid at his door. Now comes the tardy acknowledgment that he was a man of high principle and unswerving integrity, although one of his recent censors adds, as if in surprise, that he never rendered those services to his country which his ability justified us in looking for. Is it, then, the way to extract great services from any man to brand him as false to his party and his principles, to proclaim him a political outlaw, to villify his character, misrepresent his motives, and cover him and all his acts with suspicion? Generosity toward the dead is easily rendered; it costs no sacrifice to praise those who are removed from our path forever. But one act of justice to the living is worth all the grand funeral eulogiums that were ever delivered. A short memory for faults and a long one for good services, this is the treatment which ennobles the strife of politics, but few are so fortunate as to receive it. It is deemed enough to throw flowers on the dead, who, but a few hours before, was the object of a pitiless storm of obloquy. If flattery could "soothe the dull cold ear of death," the hard words once leveled at Senator FESSENDEN would be amply atoned for. One-half of the commendation lavished upon him now would have brightened many an hour of his life. But in his case, as in many others, sympathy is only conceded when the spirit it could have inspired to fresh exertions has passed away. It is an old story, but its perpetual recurrence is far from demonstrating the unerring wisdom of human judgment.

The Democrats at Masonic Hall.

It is apparent that Senator TWEED and the Tammany Regency are not to have things their own way this Fall without an effort. The meeting at Masonic Hall last evening represented some of the best blood and pluck of the old Democratic Party, and the orators could not have spoken in less flattering terms of the Tweed *régime* if they had been Republicans. They not only questioned the purity of Mr. TWEED'S motives, which was bold, but they went so far as to intimate that it was not for such as he to indulge in flings at other people about their race and lineage. It looks to us at this distance as if the Republicans might have two Democratic parties to contend with this Fall instead of one. If the truth must be told, TWEED has probably reached the limit of his capacity to stand prosperity—there is a limit to every man's capacity for that sort of thing—and his head has been a little turned. He has made a mistake in pushing his pretensions for the Governorship so boldly. There are others who would like to succeed HOFFMAN, and they will witness TWEED'S discomfiture with a degree of composure that will astonish him. Then that fearful levy upon the office-holders and contractors is onerous. It would be strange if these gentry should be found ready "to die in the last ditch" for him.

INCIDENTALS.

Some of the most graceful and appreciative tributes to the late Secretary RAWLINS have been rendered by the Southern Press. And they express the hope that the President will be as fortunate in selecting his successor as he was in choosing his faithful friend, whose loss the country now mourns.

Graduates of Brown University propose to organize Alumni Associations in different cities, including New-York and Boston, to promote the interests of the College.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, Me., was dedicated on Wednesday. The building is 196 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and is of brick, with granite trimmings. Among those who officiated at the dedication were Bishop BACON, of Maine; Bishop LAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn; Bishop GOOSBRIAND, of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop WILLIAMS, of Boston; Very Rev. Father O'DONNELL, of Portland, and an extensive list of priests from the New-England States and elsewhere.

The Albany *Argus* reiterates the story that a young milliner in Washington County has fallen heir to $17,000,000, left her by a young Englishman who became enamored of her while traveling in this country. She has been promised $5,000,000 in December, and the balance as soon thereafter as possible. Miss GRAY, the fortunate heiress, is said to be about 30 years of age. She has a mother and sisters to enjoy it with her.

A telegram has been received in Detroit from Major POWELL, dated Sept. 5, and sent from St. Georges, Utah. Major POWELL says that he has left the Grand Canyon at a point somewhat north of that at which he expected to come out. He says that he will be at home in two weeks, and adds the expressive word, "success."

PETER BONESTEEL, Esq., a prominent lawyer and leading Republican of Columbia County, died at his residence in Copake on Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness. He has been several times a delegate to State conventions, and was formerly a partner of Judge HOGEBOOM of the Supreme Court. He recently received an appointment in the Custom-house in this City. He was 43 years of age.

A Cincinnatian has wagered $100 that he can carry an anvil weighing seven hundred pounds a distance of seven miles without resting.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, his object being to make arrangements for transferring his headquarters from Leavenworth, Kansas, to that city. The removal will take place about the 1st of October.

Colonel LEWIS D. CAMPBELL made a two-hours' speech at a Democratic meeting in New-London, Ohio, on Monday. He made a vigorous assault upon the doctrine of State sovereignty, and spoke in high terms of the soldiers who fought for the Union, but otherwise, except that he did once allude directly or indirectly to the Democratic candidate for Governor, his speech must have been satisfactory to his hearers.

The people of Illinois are to vote at the general election, on the 2d of November, upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which forbids the Legislature from relieving the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the per centum of its gross receipts stipulated in its charter.

The Montreal *Gazette* takes exception to our remark, *apropos* of the discontent cherished by the Nova Scotians in regard to the Dominion, that a change vitally affecting their interests was carried into effect without affording an opportunity for an expression of opinion by the people or their representatives. The *Gazette* replies that the representatives were consulted. But this is a mere evasion. The "representatives" who did approve of the bargain, had not been chosen with any view to action upon it, and at the first general election thereafter a majority of them were sent into private life for assuming authority to speak, when no such authority had been given. Neither directly nor indirectly have the people of Nova Scotia sanctioned the present scheme of confederation.

The Albany *Evening Post*, speaking of the elaborate bronze ornament which has been placed upon the new depot on St. John's-square, says: "The statue reflects as much credit on Captain DE GROOT as honor upon the Commodore. It is one of those big conceptions which we might expect from DE GROOT when he felt like complimenting one of the largest-brained men that this country ever produced, and who is already in the field as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872."

Jefferson County, Tennessee, experienced an earthquake shock on Sunday evening, 5th inst. The shock lasted nearly a minute, and was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

Professor HENRY MORTON, of Philadelphia, has been elected to the newly-created Professorship of Mechanics in the University of Pennsylvania.

It is reported that leading and influential members of the Bond and Cresswell wings of the Republican Party of Maryland had, by request of the latter, a friendly meeting recently, and, after a full discussion, cordially agreed to abandon all former differences and unite hereafter heartily to advance the party's interests.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Although not demonstrative, the feeling of the people on the issues involved in the present campaign is intense and determined, and as a consequence the prospects are encouraging. The accounts from Western Pennsylvania are most cheering. Beyond the Alleghanies, Judge WILLIAMS' name is a tower of strength, and will rally to his support hundreds of opposition voters. Governor GEARY is receiving on all hands the assurances of support. The substantial men of the State feel that he represents a principle which they dare not give up."

The Richmond *State Journal* urges that a Republican State Convention be held in that city to select a State committee, and to "address Congress calmly and eloquently upon the political situation in Virginia."

Rev. Dr. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, late President of the University of Michigan, was inaugurated as President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., on Wednesday.

OBITUARY.

John Bell.

Close upon the death of the distinguished Senator from Maine, the telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of JOHN BELL, at one time equally prominent with Mr. FESSENDEN in the councils of the nation.

Mr. BELL was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1797. He was, therefore, 72 years of age. After graduating with distinction at the University of Tennessee, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816, when he settled at Franklin, in the County of Williamson. Acquiring at once the confidence of the community, he was elected to the State Senate in 1817, when but 20 years old.

In 1826 he became a candidate for Congress against FELIX GRUNDY, who was sustained by the powerful aid of General JACKSON, then regarded as a formidable aspirant for the Presidency, and wielding a large influence, not only in his own locality, but throughout the State of Tennessee. After an active and animated canvass, extending through twelve months, and enlisting much personal feeling, Mr. BELL was triumphantly elected in 1827 by a thousand majority. This may be regarded as the beginning of his national career, for his extraordinary success attracted the attention of the whole country. He entered Congress at 31 years of age, and, by successive elections, continued a member of the House for fourteen years.

In the memorable struggle which grew out of the removal of the deposits, he separated from General JACKSON and the Democratic Party, and identified himself with the Whigs, and was accepted by them as a leader. When Congress came together in 1834, the whole power of the Administration was exerted to crush him out, but he was chosen Speaker over JAMES K. POLK. Subsequently he supported Judge WHITE as a candidate for the Presidency against Mr. VAN BUREN, and although General JACKSON threw the weight of his personal and party prestige into the scale against him, he was again returned to Congress from the Hermitage District by an increased majority. That election may be said to have determined the political complexion of Tennessee for twelve years, as her vote was uniformly cast for the Whig candidates in the Presidential elections of 1840–44–48, and 1852.

When the sectional agitation was first started, as a political element, in 1836, upon the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. BELL alone, of the delegation from Tennessee, voted to receive them.

Upon the election of G eral HARRISON he was invited to the War Department, and remained in that office until the Cabinet—with the exception of Mr. WEBSTER—resigned, after the accession of Mr. TYLER.

After returning to Tennessee, the Legislature, in 1842, offered him a seat in the Senate of the United States, but he declined it in favor of Hon. E. H. FOSTER, a gallant Whig, who had rendered valuable service without much recognition. At the solicitation of his political friends, he consented to an election to the State Senate in 1847, and in the same year he was chosen United States Senator.

When the Nebraska bill was matured and presented by Mr. DOUGLAS, in 1854, Mr. BELL at once took position among its most decided opponents, not only as violating the Missouri compact, to which the honor of the South was pledged, but as unsettling the compromise of 1850, to which both the great parties had solemnly subscribed.

Mr. BELL retired from the Senate in 1859. He was a champion of a protective tariff, and at one time the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party for the Presidency. He had disappeared from the political horizon entirely since the war.

The *Republic* is the title of a new evening paper which made its appearance among us on Thursday, under the auspices of WILLIAM H. HALLOCK as proprietor, and Mr. ST. CLAIR KELWAY as editor. It is very neatly printed, and is pledged to everything that is good and against everything else. Mr. HALLOCK is the son and professional pupil of Mr. GERARD HALLOCK, one of the founders of the *Journal of Commerce*, whose name is always pronounced with respect by those who knew him. From this honored father, says the son in his prospectus, "The proprietor of the *Republic* learned that unwearied industry, accuracy of statement, independence in giving expression to his own convictions, and spotless integrity were the requisites which alone could lead the conductor of a public journal to honorable success; that success he attained. It shall be the effort of the proprietor of the *Republic* to profit by so worthy an example." We trust the *Republic* may keep all the baptismal pledges of its sponsors, and that it may achieve the prosperity it deserves, and deserve the prosperity it achieves.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Sept. 2, reached this port yesterday. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST:

Joseph F. Joy	$225
S. L. Isaacs & Asche	1,700
Total	$1,925

Affairs in the Isthmus—Gas for Panama—Treasure in the Cocos Island—Marriage Celebration—Movements of American Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA,
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer from Santa Martha and Carthagena, we are without news from Bogota and the interior.

The Isthmus and adjoining districts are all quiet. The Legislature of this State will assemble at the "Cabildo" on the 1st inst., (to-day,) most of the Representatives having arrived.

The Panama Gas Company have at last commenced operations. The materials have arrived at Aspinwall, and a greater portion of them are already in Panama. The engineer, Mr. STEVENS, is on the ground, and will commence the erection of the works at the "Ballain," beyond the pueblo of San José, a very suitable place, so that we may expect to see Panama "by gaslight" as early as January, 1870.

The introduction of water is anticipated at no distant day, and when that comes Panama will be quite an enjoyable place of residence. Many improvements are going on, notwithstanding the dullness of the times. Two very large buildings are drawing toward completion; the streets are being repaired and put in good order, so that when General MOSQUERA comes to make Panama the capital of the United States of Colombia, he can at least say, here we find the spirit of progress.

Two more whalers have arrived off Panama and will soon ship their oil across the Isthmus. Five ships have now arrived within the last two months, and it is understood that six more are on their way here. American whaling Captains and the owners of American whalers in New-Bedford and elsewhere are beginning to realize the great advantages Panama and the Panama Railroad offer for the transhipment of oil. The facilities are superior to any on the Pacific coast, and Panama is sure to become the great whaling depot of the Pacific.

The subject of the Cocos Island treasure is before me again. The return of the gold-seekers is announced. I clip the following from the Panama *Star & Herald*, Aug. 26.

"The whaling schooner *Emeline*, Captain DAWSON, returned to Panama on 23d inst., from the Cocos Islands, after an absence of over ten months. The *Emeline* was chartered and fitted out in this port nearly twelve months ago by a party of treasure-seekers from California, who came here in the schooner *Petrel*, after an unsuccessful voyage under the guidance of Captain WALSH, to make a trip to the Cocos Islands in search of the booty supposed to have been secreted there by pirates many years ago. The adventurers sailed from Panama on the 10th of October, 1868, taking with them Captain WALSH and wife, who were believed to know the exact spot where the coveted riches were deposited, and in fifty-four days made the island, having touched at Punta Arenas on the way. After three weeks of unsuccessful search, provisions gave out and the party returned to Punta Arenas, took in fresh stores and went back to the islands, but seem to have had no better luck than before, as supplies again ran short before the desired prize was secured. They returned a second time to Punta Arenas and there remained, while some of the leaders of the party went to San Francisco and procured what was necessary for further explorations. A third visit to the islands, and a prolonged stay then followed. The workingmen of the party, ten in number, during their different visits to the islands, tunneled the hill in which the treasure is said to be buried, through and through, at distances of about three feet apart, with what success is not stated, but we fancy they all came back, after a long absence, poorer men than when they started. The company in San Francisco, in connection with whom this party is working, have, we learn, at different times squandered some $28,000 in fruitless efforts to recover the much-coveted treasure of the Cocos Islands."

On Monday evening, the 30th of August, was celebrated with great *éclat* the marriage of GEO. F. WILSON, Esq., of Boston, Mass., to Miss LOUISA SCHUBER, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. SCHUBER, of Panama, (formerly of New-Orleans,) and one of the most accomplished young ladies on the Isthmus. It was the event of the season, and probably the grandest entertainment ever witnessed on this Isthmus.

The United States steamer *Seminole*, Commander E. K. OWENS, arrived at Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, on the 27th of August, all well on board. The *Seminole* comes to relieve the *Yantic*, which will proceed to Hayti immediately after the arrival of the steamship *Arizona*, due at Aspinwall on the 9th inst.

The health of the Isthmus is generally good, and the commanders of our men-of-war say they prefer Aspinwall to any other station in the West India Squadron.

General FITZ HENRY WARREN, late United States Minister to Guatemala, accompanied by his family, return home by the steamer *Henry Chauncey*.

Southern Countries—Affairs in Chili and Peru—Internal Troubles of Chili—Peruvian Finance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Limena*, Commodore BLOOMFIELD, arrived in this port on the 29th of August. By this arrival we are placed in receipt of the latest news from South America, as follows:

CHILI.

The only matter of general interest to record is the surrender of the indomitable Chief QUILAPAN to the national authorities. Quiet is thus about to be restored on the Auracanian frontier. He and his adherents, being completely surrounded by the Government forces in their almost inaccessible territory, were at last compelled to give in, being starved out like a rat in a hole. He tried, through intercessions of a missionary, Padre LEONETTI, to obtain favorable conditions for himself and followers, but in vain, for his deeds of blood and incendiarism against unprotected settlers are of too recent a date to be easily forgotten, and he will be kept a close prisoner, notwithstanding his manifold promises made *in extremis* to turn over a new leaf. It is to be hoped that the Government will not let the present opportunity slip by, without obtaining some reliable guarantees from the savage tribes—they have indeed been the cause of enough bloodshed, trouble and expense. The Peruvian corvette *Union* had left, bound *via* the Straits to Montevideo, to await there the two monitors *Atahualpa* and *Mango Capac*. So it is at least surmised, but nothing is known with certainty respecting her movements. Minister FERREYROS, who resided in Valparaiso during the time of the corvette's stay, remained *incognito* and it only became accidentally known just previous to his departure who he was. What need there can be of so much mystery it is hard to say.

PERU.

The Industrial Exhibition was formally closed by His Excellency the President on July 15, when the distribution of prizes took place. Although the attendance was very good, there was not that struggle for getting in as on the opening day, which may in some measure be accounted for by the fact of a sol having been charged for admission, to cover some extraordinary and unforeseen expenses incurred. About twelve gold medals were given, among which may be mentioned especially one to Mr. SWAYNE, proprietor of some haciendas in the valley of Cañete, for samples of sugar and other Peruvian agricultural produce; one to STAINTON & WHITE, for machinery; one to COURRET BROS., for their splendid specimens in photographic art, and one to Mr. YOUNG, for carvings in wood. On the principle of giving something to everybody, there were above 150 silver medals given, and it is understood, indeed, that the few exhibitors still excluded, should each receive a copper one. The medal itself was most beautifully designed by Mr. BRYANT, the clever medal

[illegible] and engraver of the Mint. On one side is a front view of the exhibition building on high relief in frosted silver, and on the reverse the inscription: "Exposicion Industrial de Lima, 1869, Promovida por la Municipalidad."

The great loan of 25,000,000 sols, already alluded to, is the theme for much comment just now. The offer of the guano consignees has not been accepted, and although by existing laws, Peruvians are always to have the preference over foreign firms in the like operations, that of the Compañia Sud Americana, consisting principally of wealthy and respectable Lima merchants, has likewise been rejected. The proposition accepted is that of the foreign house of DREIFFUS HERMANOS. The whole thing is deemed a piece of jobbery, and in fact an appeal has been or is about to be entered in the Supreme Court against the choice of the Government, which is stigmatized as unconstitutional. The negotiation with the house of DREIFFUS is based on the sale of two million tons guano, at the figure of sixty sols for all now existing in the European markets, of thirty-six and a half sols per ton of guano exported by the house on its own account, and at thirty-five and a half sols for all now on the road. The differences in the value of guano that may take place later on, are to be paid to the Government. On the signing of the contract the house will hand over 3,000,000 sols and pay 700,000 sols every month until the termination of the same, that is to say, until the sale of 2,000,000 of tons as bought, is effected. In addition to these advances, the house undertakes to attend to the service of the external debt, through Peruvian agents, in order that the present guano consignees may amortize theirs with the net proceeds of the guano. As the terms of the consignees expire in turns, the house of DREIFFUS is to take charge. The interest on the advances is five per cent., bearing a premium of five per cent. more. The price of guano exported by the firm is handed over to the Government one year after the sailing of the vessels from the islands, although the terms may not as yet have lapsed. During the time required for the consumption of the 2,000,000 tons, the contracting firm have the exclusive sale of the article. The above negotiation refers only to European markets, and not those of the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. As soon as the guano consignees have been reimbursed for their advances, the house reverts the produce in application of amortization of its debt under the before-mentioned conditions. The Government believe that 700,000 sols monthly will reëstablish the equilibrium in the estimates.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana on Saturday, Sept. 4, arrived at this port yesterday. By the courtesy of her purser we are in prompt receipt of our Cuban letter and papers.

The Press on the Situation—Proclamation of Carada—Captured Documents—The Fire and Sword Policy—Press Censorship and De Rodas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

The desperate attempts of the Havana Press to preserve their "jollity" have never been made more apparent than in the week which has just ended, and their efforts to depict the situation as favorable for themselves and promising speedy success to the renowned sons of Pelayo and the Cid, would be highly worthy of laudation were they not excessively ridiculous. The *Diario de la Marina*, in a semi-monthly review of the situation, so pathetic in its nature as to engender the belief that it was transcribed with the tears of the editor, sounds the key note of tribulation. The tune it is not worth while repeating. The revolutionists, I may remark, are more active than usual, and have lately been engaged in reorganizing their forces throughout all the various departments. In the Cinco Villas, FERNANDO CALLEJAS, a person who has so far shed very little lustre on the Cuban arms, has been removed, and CARADA put into his place. CALLEJAS, by his actions while in command of the Villas District, had rendered himself obnoxious to the Cubans, and they clamored so loudly for his removal that CESPEDES was obliged to accede to their demand.

PROCLAMATION OF CARADA.

On assuming the command of the Villas District CARADA issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, directing himself more especially to those property owners who were contributing with their means to the support of the Spanish troops. As considerable importance is attached to it as a revolutionary document, I have translated the article in its entirety for the benefit of your readers:

MANIFESTO TO THE CUBAN PLANTERS OF LAS VILLAS, WHO LENT THEIR ASSISTANCE TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—The brilliant progress of our revolution, our recent victories, the large number of patriots who daily join our ranks, the important aid rendered us by the neighboring republics, all ought to convince you that the triumph of our cause is certain. Liberty has no price! The voluntary ruin of our interests, the burning of houses and villages, the total destruction of all that may for a moment tend to buoy up the hopes of the Spaniards respecting the future, must convince you of our firm resolution to hurl, at all costs and at any sacrifice, from the shores of our country the despotic Government of Spain. Do you hope to accomplish the salvation of your interests by lending your aid to the tyrant? Your interests will perish with theirs. Do you dream of reëstablishing your lost credit? You will see yourselves despoiled of your slaves, you will behold your fields converted into ashes, and will weep, when too late, the irreparable loss of your fortunes. Will you arm your satellites and pay them to do battle with us? We will make you understand the difference there is between a patriot and a mercenary. Do you believe yourselves able to influence us to treat with the self-styled Spanish Government of Cuba? Do not flatter yourselves with such an illusion. Know now and forever we are resolved to be free. If the commerce of Cuba opposes the march of liberty it will then be necessary that it perish. Popular revolutions do not recognize insuperable obstacles.

Reflect before it is too late; recollect that the fabrics of your estates are strongholds which the enemy takes advantage of to combat with us; recollect that your gold is that which replenishes the exhausted coffers of Spain, and say if we have or have not a right to make war against you, planters of the Villas, who lend your aid to the Spanish Government in Cuba. Recollect above all that you are natives of the soil, that you are our brothers, and say, if you can, that without a blush and a feeling of remorse, you give your gold to the barbarous stranger to spill the blood of your brothers. If you still honor yourselves with the title of Cubans, if you yet preserve a sweet recollection of our sacred soil, if you still are moved by the striking of that mysterious chord of fraternity, you will never permit this fraternal blood to stain your forehead.

The day of contemplation has already passed. War is cruel; Justice divine and inexorable. Save yourselves with us or perish with our enemies. Unite with us and you will soon see your credit reëstablished, your property saved, your families secure, and your sons elevated to the dignity of freemen. The destiny of Cuba is written in Heaven; an irresistible torrent hurries us on to the future. A potent and saving hand conducts us through the smoke and noise of battles to the threshold of Liberty. Count your gold in secret, and put it, if you dare, into the balance.

Country and liberty!

FREDERICO CARADA,
General-in-Chief of the State of Villas.

It is extremely difficult to predict the effect of this startling document on the inhabitants of the "State of Villas," as the very sublimity of its nature may defeat the very object it is intended to accomplish.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

The *Diario* claims that the Government forces have captured some documents from the official wallet of CALLEJAS, and in conjunction with the other journals is engaged in publishing them. *El Laborante*, the *sub rosa* Cuban periodical, denies that such is the fact, and declares that the documents have been forged by the Government in order to cast discredit on the Cuban cause. Without occupying myself with the merits of the quarrel, I will merely remark that with one exception the documents referred to do not possess any great importance. This exception provides that the negroes of the different plantations are to be carried off and made soldiers of as well as the Chinese coolies. The document, which purports to emanate from the Cuban Secretary of War, and is addressed to CALLEJAS, contains the following spicy paragraph:

"Destroy by fire and sword not only the towns but also the strong houses of the fields where the enemy may wish to intrench themselves. Take possession of all arms. Incite the negroes to insurrection, retaining those capable of campaigning in the Villas, and sending those unfitted for service to these headquarters, thus leading their owners to lose all hope of their recovery."

PRESS CENSORSHIP AND DE RODAS.

When it comes to be considered how varied are the pursuits of the different branches of this Government, and that there is only one responsible head for all, the task of the Captain-General in all its herculean proportions, becomes at once apparent. Open rebellion existing in three-fourths of the whole territory of Cuba, and concealed disaffection in the remaining fourth; the threatened dictatorship of the volunteers; finance and the suppression of new revolutions and risings—these are some of the principal objects demanding the serious attention of the Captain-General, who, notwithstanding their important nature, finds plenty of time through his Censor to prevent any free expression of opinion as chronicled in the New-York journals, from making its way among the population of the island, and proving damaging and possibly destructive to the refined loyalty and patriotism of its inhabitants. When it is considered that only fifteen per cent. of the said inhabitants can read or write, the extreme caution of the Government appears excessive, but when it is further considered that only a moiety of three to four per cent. read English, the suppression of newspapers written in that language becomes at once arbitrary and unjust. The powers that be in this island must have a very wholesome dread of the influence of the American Press in their ever-faithful possession when they show such an eagerness to prevent the circulation of American journals. No particular journal can lay claim to especial distinction in this particular, as the *Herald*, *World Tribune* and TIMES have in several instances shared a common fate. But why enlarge? Suppression has always proved a favorite doctrine with the Spaniards, and why look for an exception in the present administration of affairs in Cuba? QUASIMODO.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DONAU.

The steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen on Aug. 28, and Southampton on Aug. 31, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by two days than those already at hand by the *Russia*.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Dinner to the Rival Crews—Remarks of Mr. Charles Dickens and Others.

On Monday, Aug. 30, the London Rowing Club gave, at the Crystal Palace, a dinner to the Harvard and Oxford University crews, in celebration of the great international boat race. The dinner took place in the large room of the Western Avenue, which was suitably decorated with flags, that of the United States being suspended over the chair, while at the opposite end of the room were the flags of the Harvard and the Oxford Boat Clubs, and also that of the London Rowing Club. About one hundred gentlemen were present. The chair was taken by Mr. LAYTON, President of the Club by whom the dinner was given.

The first toast given was offered by the Chairman. "The President of the United States"—the chief of that glorious Republic which they were all bound to admire. They were, observed the Chairman, all Englishmen, whether born on one side of the Atlantic or the other, and he believed that, united, the two countries would be enabled to secure the liberty and happiness of the world. The toast was drank with the peculiar short and sharp American cheer which was so much noticed during the recent contest on the Thames.

The Chairman having remarked that he had placed the next toast in the hands of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS (who was received with loud and hearty cheers) said: Gentlemen, flushed with fire-works, I can warrant myself to you as about to imitate those gorgeous illusions by making a brief spirt and then dying out. And, first of all, as an invited visitor of the London Rowing Club to this most interesting occasion, I beg, in the name of the other invited visitors present—always excepting the distinguished guests who are the cause of our meeting—to thank the President for the modesty and the courtesy with which he has deputed to one of us the most agreeable part of his evening's duty. It is the more graceful in him to do this because he can hardly fail to see that he might very easily do it himself, as this is a case of all others in which it is according to good taste and the very principles of things that the great social vice speech-making should hide its diminished head before the great social virtue action. However, there is an ancient story of a lady who threw her glove into an arena full of wild beasts to tempt her attendant lover to climb down and reclaim it. The lover, rightly inferring from the action the worth of the lady, risked his life for the glove, and then threw it lightly in her face as a token of his eternal adieu. I take up the President's glove, on the contrary, as a proof of his much higher worth, and of my real interest in the cause in which it was thrown down, and I now profess my readiness to do even injustice to the duty which he has assigned me. Gentlemen, a very remarkable and affecting volume was published in the United States within a short time before my last visit to that hospitable land, containing ninety-five biographies of young men, for the most part well born and well nurtured, and trained in various peaceful pursuits of life, who, when the flag of that country waved them from those quiet paths in which they were seeking distinction of various kinds, took arms in the dread civil war which elicited so much bravery on both sides, and died in the defence of their country. These great spirits displayed extraordinary aptitude in the acquisition, even in the invention, of military tactics, in the combining and commanding of great masses of men, in surprising readiness of self-resource for the general good, in humanely treating the sick and the wounded, and in winning to themselves a very rare amount of personal confidence and trust. They had all risen to be distinguished soldiers; they had all done deeds of great heroism; they had all combined with their valor and self-devotion a serene cheerfulness, a quiet modesty, and a truly Christian spirit; and they had all been educated in one school—Harvard University. Gentlemen, nothing was more remarkable in these fine descendants of our forefathers than the inevitable determination with which they fought against odds, and the undauntable spirit with which they resisted defeat. I ask you, who will say after last Friday that Harvard University is less true to herself in peace than she was in war? I ask you, who will not recognize in her boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers, and who does not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take these sons to her breast when they return with resounding acclamations. It is related of the Duke of WELLINGTON that he once told a lady who foolishly protested that she would like to see a great victory, that there was only one thing worse than a great victory, and that was a great defeat. But, gentlemen, there is another sense in which to use the term a great defeat. Such is the defeat of a handful of daring fellows who make a preliminary dash of three or four thousand stormy miles to meet great conquerors on their own domain, who do not want the stimulus of friends and home, but who sufficiently hear and feel their own dear land in the shouts and cheers of another, and who strive to the last with a desperate tenacity that makes the beating of them a new feather in the proudest cap. Gentlemen, you agree with me that such a defeat is a great, noble part of a manly, wholesome action; and I say that it is in the essence and life-blood of such a defeat to become at last sure victory. Now, gentlemen, you know perfectly well the toast I am going to propose, and you know equally well that in thus glancing first toward our friends of the white stripes, I merely anticipate and respond to the instinctive courtesy of Oxford toward our brothers from a distance—a courtesy extending, I hope, and I do not doubt, to any imaginable limits except allowing them to take the first place in last Friday's match, if they could by any human and honorable means be kept in the second. I will not avail myself of the opportunity provided for me by the absence of the greater part of the Oxford crew—indeed, of all but one, and that its most modest and devoted member. I will not avail myself of the golden opportunity considerately provided for me to say a great deal in honor of the Oxford crew. I know that the gentleman who attends here attends under unusual anxieties and difficulties, and that if he were less in earnest his filial affection could not possibly allow him to be here. It is therefore enough for me, gentlemen, and enough for you, that I should say here, and now, that we all unite with one accord in regarding the Oxford crew as the pride and flower of England, and that we should consider it very weak indeed to set anything short of England's very best in opposition to or competition with America; though it certainly must be confessed—I am bound in common justice and honor to admit it—it must be confessed in disparagement of the Oxford men, as I heard a discontented gentleman remark last Friday night, about 10 o'clock, when he was baiting a very small horse in the Strand—he was one of eleven with pipes in a chaise cart. I say it must be admitted, in disparagement of the Oxford men or the authority of this gentleman, that they have won so often that they could afford to lose a little now, and that "they ought to do it, but they won't." Gentlemen, in drinking to both crews, and in offering the poor testimony of our thanks in acknowledgment of the gallant spectacle which they presented to countless thousands last Friday, I am sure I express not only your feeling, and my feeling, and the feeling of the Blue, but also the feeling of the whole people of England, when I cordially give them welcome to our English waters and English ground, and also bid them "God speed" in their voyage home. As the greater includes the less, and the sea holds the river, so I think it is no very bold augury to predict that in the friendly contests yet to come, and to take place, I hope, on both sides of the Atlantic, there are great rivers of triumph for Harvard University yet in store. Gentlemen, I warn the English portion of this audience that these are very dangerous men. Remember that it was an undergraduate of Harvard University who served as a common seaman two years before the mast, and who wrote about the best sea book in the English tongue. Remember that it was one of those young American gentlemen who sailed his mite of a yacht across the Atlantic in mid-Winter, and who sailed in her to sink or swim with the men who believed in him. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, animated by your cordial acquiescence, I will take upon myself to assure our brothers from a distance that the utmost enthusiasm with which they can be received on their return home will find a ready echo in every corner of England—and further, that none of their immediate countrymen—I use the qualifying term immediate, for we are, as our President said, fellow countrymen, thank God—that none of their compatriots who saw, or who will read of, what they did in this great race, can be more thoroughly imbued with a sense of their indomitable courage and their high deserts than are their rivals and their hosts to-night. I beg to propose to you to drink the crews of Harvard and Oxford University, and I beg to couple with that toast the names of Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. WILLAN.

The toast having been drunk with cordiality, Mr. SIMMONS rose to respond for the Harvard crew. After a very hearty greeting, he said:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Harvard crew I have to return our sincere thanks to the London Rowing Club—officers and members—for the cordial hospitality they have extended to us, and for the way in which they have done everything for us that we could desire. We have had to contend against a great many difficulties in this match, especially in having come to a climate so different from our own; and I hope that when we send another crew over here, to try again what we have tried and failed in, they will benefit by our experience, and it will smooth the way for them. I can only say that in being beaten by the crew that Oxford has sent against us, we have been beaten by men whom it is no shame to give up to.

Mr. WILLAN, in responding for the Oxford crew, expressed his regret that, owing to engagements of long standing, the other members of the Oxford crew were unable to be present that evening, and said he had been requested to apologize on their behalf for that apparent slight, and to state that they fully appreciated the importance of the occasion. As regarded the race of the previous Friday, he had no wish, he said, to flatter their friends from America; but having had some experience on the Thames, he must say that that was the hardest race in which he had ever rowed—and any one might well be proud to belong to a crew which had displayed such pluck and determination as was shown by the Harvard crew. If anything could add to the pleasure of the day, it was the fact that everything went off so smoothly. The most discontented person could not find fault with the arrangements made by the Thames Conservancy and the Police; and this was the more important, because if anything had occurred which could have justified the slightest suspicion of foul play, the rowing men of England would never have ceased to regret it. In conclusion, he acknowledged the great services rendered by Mr. WARRE and Mr. MORRISON, in training the Oxford crew.

Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P., proposed "The London Rowing Club," and eulogized it for the manner in which it maintained the practice of boating among men who had left the Universities to reside in London.

The Chairman, with whose name the toast was associated, briefly responded, and some other toasts terminated the proceedings.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—Election of Secretary and Treasurer—Executive and Finance Committees.

The Board of Directors of the East River Bridge Company met at the office of the Brooklyn City Gaslight Company, yesterday afternoon, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, President, in the chair.

Mr. MURPHY said that, in the absence of a Finance Committee, he had taken the responsibility of paying several bills, among them the bill of $7,000, being $1,000 each to the engineers who had held consultations upon the plans submitted for the bridge, and who had reported in favor of that of Mr. ROEBLING. He said he was anxious for the immediate commencement of the work upon the bridge. In accordance with the by-laws, it was necessary that Finance and Executive Committees, each consisting of five members of the Board, and a Secretary and Treasurer should be elected, and he hoped the Board would proceed with that business. All the money already subscribed had been deposited in the Brooklyn Trust Company and the Atlantic Bank, subject to an interest of 5 per cent. The engineers had prepared plans for the caisson, and would be ready in a few days to have work commenced on it.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Board, and JOHN H. PRENTICE, Esq., Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, the President appointed the following Committees:

Finance Committee—Messrs. C. A. Sprague, Richard B. Connolly, Isaac Van Anden, J. W. Lewis, S. B. Chittenden.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Seymour L. Husted, Hugh Smith, Henry W. Slocum, J. S. T. Stranahan, Wm. M. Tweed.

Mr. CHITTENDEN moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to proceed with the work at once.

Mr. VAN ANDEN moved to amend by specifying the work as the caisson.

Mr. PRENTICE moved to amend still further by authorizing the Executive Committee to proceed with the work of the bridge this Fall.

Mr. JENKS seconded the last motion to amend, adding that he did not think it was the best way to cramp the energies of the Executive Committee by confining them to the work upon the caisson.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH thought such an authorization was too sweeping.

Mr. STRANAHAN said it would be found necessary in the progress of the work to have steam-engines, pumps and other apparatus, and the Executive Committee should have power sufficient to enable them to work effectively so that the work might not be hindered.

Mr. VAN ANDEN desired to know whether it was the intention of the Board to have the bridge constructed by contract or by days' work.

Mr. HUSTED observed that if the work was to be done by contract, he supposed the contractor would furnish all the machinery needed in the construction.

The President said he supposed so.

Ex-Mayor BOOTH thought it might be best for the Executive Committee to confer with the Board, after finding what had to be done, and obtaining from time to time such power as they might deem they needed to enable them to accomplish the duty delegated to them.

About this time the Board was left without a quorum, and the Mayor urged that the Board be called together to consider the subject thoroughly, and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Post Office Department and the Erie Railway.

The Post Office Department has been compelled to change the time of departure of the Western mail from 6:30 to 5:20 P. M., to accommodate the Erie Railway. It was at first supposed that the change would delay the Southern mail until the next morning, but arrangements have been made to make the connection. The Boston mail for the West has to lie over until the next morning. City letters for the West must be deposited earlier than formerly, or they will be detained until the morning mail.

Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The excursion on the Morris and Essex Railroad to Mauch Chunk, and the mining regions of Pennsylvania, takes place on the 15th inst. The train starts from foot of Barclay-street at 7 A. M. Returning, it will leave Mauch Chunk at 10:30 A. M. on the 16th, passing through Bethlehem. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at $8. A grand ball will take place at the Mansion House in the evening.

The Envelope Game Again.

The establishment No. 438 Broadway has become notorious for the number of its victims. Yesterday JOSEPH PAGE, of Ohio, and H. HOWARD, of California, complained that they had been swindled at this place by means of the envelope game, the first of $300 and the other of $68. An officer was sent with the complainants and obtained a return of the money.

The True Story of Commodore Vanderbilt's Wedding.

From the Toronto Christian Guardian.

On Saturday, 20th ult., quite a commotion was created in London, Ont., among those who take a special interest in matters hymeneal, by the marriage of the celebrated Commodore VANDERBILT, reputed one of the wealthiest men in the United States, to Miss FRANK A. CRAWFORD, daughter of the late ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, Esq., of Mobile. The auspicious event took place in one of the splendid parlors of the Tecumseh House, the interesting ceremony being performed by our esteemed friend, Rev. WILLIAM BRIGGS, of London. Both families were represented on the occasion, by names distinguished in the legal, military and commercial circles of the United States. The happy couple left soon after the ceremony, in a special car for Saratoga. Mr. VANDERBILT is too well known to require any introduction to the Canadian public, any further than to correct the mistake of several papers in saying that this is his third wife. He was married only once before. Mrs. VANDERBILT belongs to a wealthy Southern family, her mother being a cousin of Mr. VANDERBILT'S. She is a relative of Bishop MCTYEIRE, of the Southern Methodist Church. She is about 30 years of age; tall and queenly in form, and beautiful in features, and, what is better, is an accomplished Christian lady, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in Church and Sabbath School work. It is a matter of special gratification, when [illegible] in the most distinguished circles [illegible] carry into those circles a godly spirit [illegible] example. The family, following an [illegible] now quite common in the South, [illegible] spending the hot Summer months in our cooler Northern climate, and thus the nuptial knot [illegible] tied in London.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co., CLOTHIERS, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau. Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhead Library, No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

MILHAU'S COD-LIVER OIL, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed by any yet produced. Cod-Liver Oil with hypophosphite of lime a great improvement. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

INDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Messrs. Gilman Brothers, Boston, Mass.—NEW-YORK, August 25, 1869.—SIRS: I have been using Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, and I feel it my duty, both to him and the public, to tell of the great good it has done me. I have been very sick with the diarrhœa since July, 1867. I tried most everything but could find no relief until this Summer. I thought I would go further North, on account of the heat. So, on the 1st of June, I started for Ludlow, Vt., and believe me when I arrived there I was hardly able to walk from the depot to the house. While there I became acquainted with the Sherman Brothers, who advised me to try the Balsam. But you know how it is with one who has been so long sick, and tried so many different remedies, and found no relief. I did not think there was anything which would cure me; but at last they made me try the Balsam, and I am most well. Now I have only a bottle and a half left out of a half dozen, and I wish you to send me on a half dozen by express, C. O. D. Very respectfully yours, JOHN JAY HALL, No. 360 West 26th-st., New-York City.

A. F. SHERMAN, Apothecary, Ludlow, N. H., writes: "I have known of Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM curing hundreds of cases of ordinary diarrhœa, and many very obstinate ones. I have used the medicine myself, and administered to my friends with the best results."

This best of all articles for bowel complaints for sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and by all druggists.

Piles—Itching Piles—Positively Cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin, by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Ladies' Hair Examined and Treated carefully by Dr. GRANDJEAN. Useful advice for gray hair and baldness. Astor-place.

Ladies' Shopping Bags.—A great variety just opened. HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARFF—FORBES.—At the British Legation, Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, PHOCION GORDON BARFF, of Naples, Italy, to JULIA HOWARD, daughter of the late Joseph D. Forbes, of Buffalo, N. Y.

FISH—BRYCE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, Newport, R. I., by Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, NICHOLAS FISH, of New-York, to CLEMENCE STEPHENS, daughter of J. Smith Bryce, Esq., of New-York.

GERE—SEELEY.—At Trinity Church, Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by Rev. H. W. Stocking, Mr. COLLINS GERE to Mrs. ESTHER SEELEY, both of this City.

ROBINSON—WELLS.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, D. D., WILLIAM HOWARD ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, to MARY E. WELLS, of New-York.

WILLETS—PARRY.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by Friends' Ceremony, ROBERT R. WILLETS, Jr., of New-York, to TACIE N., daughter of Isaac C. Parry, of Horsham, Penn.

DIED.

BANTA.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Sept. 9, 1869, ADELIA ZABRISKIE, wife of William S. Banta.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869, at 1½ o'clock, from her late home, and at 2 o'clock from the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, without further notice.

BELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 243 West 11th-st., New-York, THOMAS BELL, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Newburg, Orange County, papers please copy.

COX.—On Friday morning, Sept. 10, at his residence, New-Brighton, S. I., MARK COX, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Also the members of the Tompkins Lodge, F. A. and A. M., and Richmond County Lodge, I. O. of O. F.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, at Bergen City, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. ANN R. HOWARD, widow of Wm. Govane Howard, of Baltimore County, Md.

The funeral will take place from the Cathedral, Baltimore.

McKAY.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, at Hudson City, N. J., SARAH HARRIET WEST, wife of James M. McKay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Washington-av. and Griffith-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

McKEE.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH McKEE, aged 70 years.

Funeral from St. Luke's Home, No. 487 Hudson-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PORTER.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 9, of cholera infantum, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of John S. and Mary L. Porter, aged 8 months.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, (in Church,) at Orange Junction. Train leaves New-York at 9½ A. M., by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, after a long and painful illness, ARTHUR ROGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Colonade-row, Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 9, SARANE T., wife of N. F. Stevens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock M.

VEITCH.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 9, THOMAS VEITCH, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (11th inst.,) at 3 P. M., from his late residence, Inwood, on the Hudson, near the depot. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 P. M., returning hourly.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

WEBB.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday morning, Sept. 10, WILLIAM BRYANT WEBB, son of Henry C. and Ada A. Webb, aged 1 year and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Smithtown, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE is now open to the public daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., at the EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

Soda water will be drawn from Matthews' fountains, and the restaurants will be under the direction of the well-known caterer, Downing.

Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents.

The Exhibition is on the line of the 3d and 2d-av. Railroads, and may be conveniently reached by the other City roads.

N. B.—A grand concert will be given at the Fair by Thomas' celebrated orchestra THIS AFTERNOON.

MONEY LOANED On DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIERCE EGAN IN A NEW FIELD.

A LESSON FOR ARISTOCRATS.

The first installment of a serial story of extraordinary power, which has long been in preparation for the pages of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

and which has a special and peculiar interest for all who belive that "men are born equal," and that the TRUE NOBLES OF THE EARTH are those who win their honors by industry, integrity, energy and intelligence, will appear in that favorite JOURNAL OF THE PEOPLE

TO-MORROW.

In this sycophantic age, when, even in free America, rank, title and wealth have too many flatterers, and artificial social distinctions are daily rendering it more difficult for merit without means to make successful headway,

A WHOLESOME DEMOCRATIC ROMANCE cannot fail to be welcomed with delight by the reading masses.

"THE LONDON APPRENTICE AND THE GOLDSMITH'S DAUGHTER OF WEST CHEPE;" A STORY OF THE TIMES OF BLUFF KING HAL, BY PIERCE EGAN

will add immensely to the American reputation of its distinguished author. Of all his works that have appeared in the SUNDAY MERCURY, including "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," "Imogen; or, The Marble Heart," "Lady Maud," "Love Me, Leave Me Not," "The Poor Girl," "The Scarlet Flower," and many others of rare excellence, it will make the deepest and most lasting impression on the popular mind. Its hero is an

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who, by the aid of an indomitable will, a strong intellect, and a noble and generous spirit, triumphs over all obstacles to his advancement. Courageous, tender and true, he is the beau-ideal of that order of nobility whose patent is from God—a Knight of Nature, ever ready to champion the oppressed, and succor the afflicted. The heroine of the story is worthy of the hero—a charming creature, who exemplifies, amid innumerable trials and temptations, all the qualities of mind and heart which can endear a loving and trustful woman to a brave and high-souled man.

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The well-advised rest, taken by the auctioneers during the extreme hot weather, promises to affect very favorably the opening market. The Spring season was continued a little too long, extended into the Summer months further than was profitable, and the later sales felt very decidedly the injudicious encroachment. The scorching months of Midsummer are ill suited to country sales. People, gathered together in an open field, without shelter, exposed to the hot sun, subject to the inconveniences of close, dusty cars, with unpleasant remembrances of the journey, and a dry parched field only to welcome them, and which they are invited to purchase, do not feel in the best of humors, nor are they in condition to appreciate the advantages which, under the circumstances, the same country might present. These reasons will fully account for the falling off during the latter part of the last season.

The Fall season, now about opening, promises to be a very favorable one. It is scarcely probable, nor is it desirable, that it should be attended by the same excitement which characterized the Summer season. The people are now more familiar with this manner of disposing of suburban property, and are better capable of judging of the actual worth of the various pieces to be offered, the advantages of location, communication, &c., &c., and the liberality of the terms of sale. They will not now attend the sales as an eager, excited crowd, ready to purchase anything—swamp lands, wood lands, or whatever is offered, because it appears cheap, and requires but little money, but rather as well-informed, careful, thinking, judicious bidders. The experience of the last season has not been lost, and its beneficial effects will, without doubt, be felt during the one now opening.

The auctioneers, more fully perhaps than the general public, appreciate these facts, and they commence the Fall sales with the firm determination that the market shall be ridded of the few objectionable features which attended its closing. The tickets for out-of-town sales will be distributed more carefully, the arrangements for the comfort of the guests more be complete, and the precautions against the attendance of undesirable persons more thorough than ever before. In the hands of these gentlemen the future popularity of country sales rests, they fully understand the responsibility and will for the future, they assert, act without fear and without favor, as they always have; and in addition will with a firm hand clear their fields of the undesirable persons and correct the very unfavorable features, which last Summer made attendance at one or more of the sales quiet unpleasant.

The property to be offered is generally more valuable than has been the custom to put up at public auction; it is of the class which up to this time has usually been disposed of at private sale, but the owners and the auctioneers, encouraged by the results of the sales of the better kinds of property offered last season, are disposed to believe that now, with the experience they have had, without the false excitements attending the introduction of anything new, and with a calm and mature judgment, the public will take an interest in their sales, and purchase promptly at fair prices. The demand for homes is far from being yet supplied. Hundreds of families are ready and anxious to purchase homesteads for themselves and those who shall follow after them, and if the rules which have been adopted are strictly lived up to, the coming season will be the most satisfactory we have had for many years.

Next week several important sales will be made, well worthy the attention of all desiring country homes at moderate prices, and the auctioneers have on their books for the weeks to come many others, offering perhaps equal attractions and advantages.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. F. Raymond.

3 lots of land, with the improvements, s. s. 11th-st., 717.2 ft. e. of Ivy Dock-st., known as the Dry Dock Iron Works, whole plot 72.4½x89.6x 31.4x90.1. Sold to Mr. J. S. Underhill for..... $30 000
4 lots n. s. of 107th-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.9. Sold to E. S. Ermis for..... 3,100

The following private sales have recently been effected by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, jr., & Bro.: House and lot at Crawford, N. J., lot 100x250..... $10,250
13 6-10 lots, each 25x100, at Bergen Point, N. J.... 9,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., No. 103, 25x100..... $16,000
Hester-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 50x100.... nom.
Lot No. 43, Harlem Commons map, in block 3d and 4th avs., between 87th and 86th sts., dimensions not stated..... 500
Orchard-st., w. s., 102 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x 97.6..... 25,000
Whitehall-st., No. 86, 22x100..... 16,000
123d-st., n. s., 133.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.6x102.3..... 17,500
25th-st., n. s., 207.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.6x98.9..... 6,000
31st-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x108.4 x 21.11x8.10½..... 23,500
42d-st., s. s., 115.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.9x100.4..... nom.
86th-st., s. s., 181.5½ ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4..... 2,700
79th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 30x1 block x 405x102.2x100 half block..... 160,000
204th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x187.4x50x 186..... 13,000
111th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11..... 5,000
116th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11..... 20,000
116th-st., n. s., 286 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11..... 7,000
126th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11..... 4,000
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100..... 20,500
3d-av., e. s., one-half block s. of 112th-st., 52x100.. 50,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.5⅝ ft. s. of 113th-st., 19.4x100..... 17,000
4th-av., s. e. corner of 124th-st., 201.10x35x100.11x 10x100.11x95..... 54,500
11th-av., s. e. corner of 100th-st., 50.11x105.2¼x 51.3x107.9¼..... 2,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, n. e. corner of 20th-st., 9 years and 6 months, for the first year, $22,000; for the next three years and six months, per year, $23,000, and for the last five years, per year..... $25,000
East Houston-st., No. 505, 5 years, per year..... 720
Rivington-st., No. 168, 3 years, per year..... 1,000
32d-st., No. 229 W., 3 years and 6 months, per year..... 1,600
3d-av., w. s., between 31st and 32d sts., 5 years, per year..... 1,500
3d-av., w. s., between 128th and 129th sts., 5 years, per year..... 1,200
10th-av., s. w. corner of 20th-st., 5 years and 7 months, per year..... 1,700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 121.6 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 12.6 x100..... $1,000
Bond-st., e. s., 71.6 ft. s. of State-st., 15.6x50..... 4,100
Commercial Wharf, s. e. s., 115 ft. n. w. of Commerce-st., 38.4x180..... 13,250
Grand-st., s. s., 225.6 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100. 7,680
High and Bridge sts., s. e. corner, 96.6x103..... 5,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25 x100..... 1,500
Bergen-st and Schenectady-av., n. w. corner, 107.2x140..... 4,500
Java-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x117.8... nom.
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Reid-av., 50x100.. 3,250
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x 100..... 2,425
Navy-st., e. s., 166.8 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 16.8x 100..... 3,200
Nassau-st., n. s., 126.6 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 26x 113.1..... 7,500
President-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100. 7,500
Smith and Baltic sts., n. w. cor., 84.7½x48.6x16x 20.2x20.2x irr..... 15,000
Truxton-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 156x 200x157x77.8x24x40x20x28x100..... 7,180
North 2d-st., s. s., 62.10 ft. w. of burial ground Reformed Dutch Church, 24.9x100..... 2,800
7th-st., e. s., 197.10 ft. s. e. of 5th-st., 24.9x100.... 5,500
7th-st., s. s., 122.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x200x78x 200, also, n. by 8th-st., s. by 9th-st., e. by a line with the w. s. of 7th-av. and distant 247.10 ft. w. therefrom, and w. by a line with the w. side of 7th-av., distant 447.10 ft. w. therefrom. 50,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 212 ft. w. of 9th-st., 20x116.6.. 3,500
Bushwick-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x 100..... 2,000
Division-av., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 8th-st., 21x100..... 900
Franklin-av., w. s., 33 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x99. 7,000
Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., s. e. corner, 150x200. 39,000
Adelphi-st., w. s., 309.6 ft. s. of Green-av., 34.6x 65x35.6x100..... 4,000
Lawrence-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-st. 100x100..... 400
Myrtle-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. corner, 20x34.10 6,000
Nassau-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 50x100... 1,900
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 25x100. nom.
Sigel-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 25x100. 300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Greenwood-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Lexington-st., 50x460..... $250

College Point.

Bleecker-st. and Flammers-av., n. w. corner, 100x150..... $170
Broadway and High-st., n. w. corner, 100x150.... 750
High-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Washington-av., 75x100 450

Hempstead.

Road from Hempstead village to Near Rockaway, e. s., 20 acres, adjoining Pearsall's..... $6,000

Newtown.

Lot No. 139, map South Williamsburg, 25x100... $60

Whitestone.

South Irving-place, w. s., 50 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x140..... $140

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Warren-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Plane-st., 20 ft. front. $1,000
Belleville-av., e. s., indefinite location, 125x258... 500
Christopher-st., e. s., indefinite location, 25x70... 2,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 80x80..... 800
Boyd and Kinney sts., s. w. corner, 20x75..... 250
Summer-av., corner of Taylor-st., s. e. cor., 75x37. 2,500
Broad-st., e. s., 55 ft. front..... 10,000

Orange.

Carleton-st., n. e. s., 530 ft. s. e. of Prospect-st., 87 x165..... $625
Freementon road, n. w. s., 1.28 acres..... 7,000
Central-place, w. s., indefinite, 50x154..... 400

South Orange.

Valley-st., s. e. s., indefinite, 37x100..... $2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF BUSINESS property.

FOR SALE—Dwelling-houses eligibly located on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and on most of the side streets above 14th-st.

TO RENT—Furnished houses until May next, or longer, to private families. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 145 WEST 33D-ST.—THREE-story and basement brown-stone first-class house, 16.8x50; bay window; black-walnut parlor; all the improvements; price, $21,000. Also, No. 143, four-story, brown stone, 18.9x50; lot 100 feet; extra plumbed; black-walnut parlor; price, $28,000. Apply to the owner, on premises, or at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P.M. J. W. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four first-class four-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; houses 20.10x56, lot 20.10x100.5; very superior; parlors, stairs and front basement all hardwood; will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st.

ONLY $2,500 CASH, THE BALANCE to suit, for a new, handsome house; five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; first-class improvements and location; lot 37 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; sold for less than cost and should be seen to be appreciated. THOS. OVERINGTON, Builder, 122th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BROADWAY.—BANKING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Broadway, below Maiden-lane, a large and perfectly improved property, ready for immediate occupation; large vaults; suitable for a large banking-house. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, No. 229 West 55th-st.; the house has all modern improvements; is in perfect order, and very near to the Park; will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS WITH water front on 147th-st., 225 feet west of 11th-av., (new line); now being completed and increasing property rapidly. Inquire of G. A. REIS, No. 170 William-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—A FINE STABLE, No. 148 West 28th-st. Apply to C. J. & F. W. COGGILL, No. 46 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front Manard-roofed houses, 22 and 23 by 48x100 or 200; these houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; repeat black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate and terms to suit; about 18 rooms. Take Greenav. cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

LARGE ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS OR halls will be built, any size to suit applicant, in new building now being built on Adams-st., with entrance No. 357 Fulton-st. and No. 10 Myrtle-av., thus making the most desirable rooms for balls, societies, clubs or offices. Apply to owner, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOMEstead property at Summit, N. J.; one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. The house is built of brick and contains fourteen rooms; outbuildings numerous, all first-class. The grounds, consisting of four acres, are under high cultivation; five minutes' walk from depot; possession given when desired; price $25,000; $20,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Address GEO. H. L. HENAY, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A VERY desirable Winter and Summer residence, with eight acres of land; gardener's cottage and outbuildings nearly new, and in complete order; abundance of fruit; house, 18 rooms; Gold's patent steam heater; gas, hot and cold water, a never-failing spring supplying the house and stables abundantly; furniture, horses and carriages for sale. Possession immediately. Terms easy; a City residence would be taken in part payment. For further particulars address B, Box No. 6,021 Post Office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY.—No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and houses in all parts of the South; all sizes, all prices. Also, large tracts, specially suited for colonizing, on liberal terms. Full particulars on application.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

No. 622 Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone front; house between 53d and 54th sts.; handsomely furnished throughout; house first-class and fitted with every convenience; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GOTHIC cottage, on Morris-av., 1½ miles from depot, with barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order. The house contains eleven rooms, has a furnace in cellar, and is very comfortable for a residence, either Winter or Summer. It will be let very low to a good tenant till May 1, with the privilege of another year. For further particulars address S. W. MILLER, Harlem, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house in 14th-st., near 8th-av., elegantly and fully furnished. For terms and permits apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-square, a parlor floor consisting of three large rooms, just painted and papered; private table; or to gentlemen without board. Address E. M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NOS. 108 AND 110 BY-erson-st., genteel dwellings, good neighborhood, modern conveniences; also, lower part of nice house; upper part of another. Apply at No. 106. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 74 University-place, corner of 12th-st.; a desirable business location. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 40 Park-row, a desirable office on the second story. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted for a gentleman and wife and two children until 1st of May next. Address H., Box No. 4,231 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of

160 BUILDING LOTS,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
ON
THURSDAY, Sept. 16,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avennes U and V and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.

Terms unusually easy: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $25 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.

Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.

Sale absolute.

Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.

No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.

Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. 173-iw3m8s

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, without reserve, of 250 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one mile from Rahway, and one hour from New-York.

These lots are beautifully situated near the station, on elevated ground, and commands extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The property ascends gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples in Rahway.

NOTE THE PAYMENTS—$20 a lot and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

No buying in on account of the owner; every lot offered will be sold.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters.

Maps and free passes at the office of J. S. TAYLOR, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE AT SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN., WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

The tickets are all issued.

Steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Hartford and New-Haven Steamboat Pier, Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., on day of sale.

Gravulla's unrivaled Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

The collation will be under the management of W. H. Weeks, Esq., the accomplished caterer.

CARRIAGES will be in waiting on arrival of boat to convey invited GUESTS to any part of the ground free of charge.

The Detective and Police Department will be under the charge of Captain Young.

SHOULD THE WEATHER BE STORMY THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE NEXT FAIR DAY.

There are many to whom it would have been a great pleasure to the owner and auctioneer to furnish passes, but the unprecedented demand, and the determination to secure the comfort of the guests, prevents.

The ground can be reached by any of the morning trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

TUESDAY, Sept 21,
At 11:30 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
POSITIVE SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE,
Formerly belonging to the
Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD,
Which has been subdivided into
500 VILLA PLOTS.

Full particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets will be ready in a few days at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises,
RAHWAY, N. J.,
500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

Particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets Sept. 13, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	121	121⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67.	119⅜	120
Coupon, 1881.....	121⅝	122	5-20 Coupon, '68.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862..	120¾	121⅛	10-40 Regist'd..	110	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	121⅝	122	10-40 Coupon....	110½	111
5-20 Coupon, '64..	121	121⅜	Gold.....	132½	133⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	121⅝	121⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109½	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	119⅛	119⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$500,000

First Mortgage 20-Year

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorised by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, BURLINGTON, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 10, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland on the 15th day of October, prox., to take into consideration the propriety of an increase of the capital stock of the Company, and to transact such other business as may come before them. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 21st day of October, prox.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

BONDS

OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,

with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 60 Broadway.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 78 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Buy and sell United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, cor. William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF the Common and Preferred Stock of the Erie Railway Company are requested to present the same for registration at this office.

Certificates will be required to be left one day for examination and registry.

R. E. ROLSTON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already the sum nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the southern States via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,912
Toledo, Wabash and Western...	621	7,261
Illinois Central.....	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $15,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated.....	$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:	
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.....	$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.....	140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund.....	10,000— 908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses,	$496,300

The City of Bloomington has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,300,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at the present session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7
Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 13
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 30
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 18 | CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18 | IOWA.....Oct. 9
INDIA.....Sept. 25 | BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also booked to forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA	3,864 tons	Sept. 15, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA	3,200 tons	Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,566 tons	Oct. 13.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	Oct. 20.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1130 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as special at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREEN.....Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER.....Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 30
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP ALABAMA,
Captain LUMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....Nelson...Saturday, Sept. 11.
GEO. WASHINGTON, Cager...Saturday, Sept. 18.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in selecting the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A meeting of this Board, held to-day:
Resolved, That the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," published by the "American Shipmasters' Association" of this City, is the only American publication of survey and classification of vessels that now has the approval of this Board, and that we recommend it as deserving the confidence of those interested in shipping.
Resolved, That the Committee on the American Shipmasters' Association be requested to act with that Association in devising means to maintain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHRESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
☞ Freight received at all times, under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Sept. 23.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 30 Rue de la Reinfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor,
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 13 and 32 West 24th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily the week, at his new and elegant college, Booth's Buildings. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR boys will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Address him for the present at Box 2,748 Post Office.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed for MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCILING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Square, Mme. MATILARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit W. A. CHILD, M. D.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its 25th year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square. Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1868. Apply for circulars to above address.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. P. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 826 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 358 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 128, 130, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.
The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.
Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.
Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President.
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 27 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 9 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and shade trees on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MME. WM. V. WALLACE
Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public, that she has returned to the City for the season. Address CHICKERING & SONS and WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, residing in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive all thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 658, Cambridge, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836,) No. 104 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifteenth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

BISHOPTHORPE,—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. A limited number of girls, for whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 25 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 6. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 33 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Thorough courses of study and home school. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL reopen its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academical and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. A Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 38th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 38th-st.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 141 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI WILL resume his vocal lessons Sept. 16. For circulars apply at his new residence No. 33 Clinton-place, and principal music stores.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 813 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 813 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 67 West 23d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. B. Willis, Ph'D.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 213 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
805 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 805 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Millhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.
A gentleman having a son of 15 years whom he is desirous of placing under the care of a tutor, would like to have two other boys at the same age to unite in forming a class. The expense will be about $200 each beside what books may be necessary. The best of references will be given and required. Address P., Box No. 3,599 New-York Post Office.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. W. COLLINS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 40th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 338 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 49 West 23d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

**THE

THE TAMMANY FIGHT.

Lively Meeting of the Belmont Faction.

Saucy Resolutions and Saucier Speeches.

The Tammany Regency Denounced—Public and Private Property Declared to be in Peril—The Corruption of the Ring to be Exposed.

The Union General Democratic Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street. The hall was completely filled, even to overflowing, with the delegates. Among those prominent in the meeting were NELSON J. WATERBURY; ANTHONY J. OLIVER, from the Corporation Counsel's office; EDWARD J. TIMPSON, of the Public Administrator's office, and PETER WOOD, who acted as temporary Chairman.

Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, as Chairman of the General Committee, read the list of delegates, after which he addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have the honor of submitting the report of the Committee on Credentials. It may be remembered that at our last meeting considerable disturbance grew out of the question of credentials, some delegates presenting as many as three credentials in their efforts to show their devotion to Tammany Hall. They even went to the extent of presenting a forged telegram from the *Ville de Paris*, announcing the consent of one to act as their Chairman. I regard it as a solemn duty to organize against the interests of Tammany Hall and Park-place. This Committee looks to the people for strength against those who make $100,000 or $150,000 out of the people of this City. The time has come when the people will present a ticket which will not be altered before an opportunity is had to vote upon it. Those who oppose us would have found themselves helpless except for the timely arrival of the gentleman whose dispatch they forged. Their supremacy may remain until Jan. 1, but he who consented to serve as their Chairman will be sorry for his act.

The report was then unanimously accepted.

Mr. J. H. ANTHON said he thought the first business in order was the appointment of a Chairman. To appreciate a man's worth, he said, you must be associated with him. Such association he had had with Mr. PETER WOOD, and from such association he had learned to appreciate him. He knew that for no personal motive would the position be accepted, but solely in a fight against Tammany, against packed Conventions, and those living on public pap; men who a few years ago had nothing, but who now count their millions; and in favor of the people having an opportunity to vote on and elect, if it may be, the nominations of the party. He therefore nominated as permanent Chairman Mr. PETER WOOD, the temporary Chairman.

Mr. WOOD declined the nomination in a complimentary speech in favor of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, whom he proposed, and who was unanimously elected.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, in assuming the chair, said he was here to fight for the rights of the democracy. He did not believe in the government of two or three men, nor in any one crawling to the feet of two or three men and begging their permission to act in the administration of municipal affairs, even in the most trivial matters. In conclusion, he called upon the delegates to rest assured that he would stand true to them in their opposition to the corruptions of the Tammany Ring. Tammany has inflicted great injustice, which has grown to such a magnitude that it is now almost beyond control and has become a byword from East to West. Tammany issues its directions to the primary districts, organizes its repeaters, and at last, if necessary, directs a miscount in the votes. He was with them in single-hearted devotion to the struggle against these corruptions.

Mr. WATERBURY then nominated as Secretaries Mr. JOHN FOLEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, ANTHONY J. OLIVER and PHILIP J. MCGUIRE, which motion was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. MCGUIRE then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A concerted effort has recently been made by the satellites of the Tammany Ring to divert attention from the corruption and injustice of their local rule, and to elevate their ringleader, WILLIAM M. TWEED, by proposing him as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in place of AUGUST BELMONT; and,

Whereas, The members of the Democratic National Committee can only be appointed by a Democratic National Convention, and the Committee appointed by the last Convention has now no duties to perform, and a new Committee will be appointed by the next National Convention to conduct the Presidential canvass in 1872, and

Whereas, The parties engaged in the farce above exposed have endeavored to give it life by exciting prejudices among Democrats, based on differences in lineage and religion; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York have too much intelligence to be diverted from the consideration of the enormous corruption of our City and County government, and the iniquitous frauds practiced at our elections by and under the direction of the Tammany Ring, for the purpose of discussing what particular person shall be appointed a National Committee man in the year 1872, a matter of no present importance, and which will be settled at the proper time by the national delegates representing the Democracy of the whole State.

Resolved, That while we deem the proposition to appoint WILLIAM M. TWEED Chairman of the Democratic National Committee as simply absurd, it presents a fitting opportunity for the expression of a hope that hereafter, in the appointment of members of the Democratic State, as well as of the National Committee, those persons only may be selected whose efforts will be faithfully devoted to the success of the Democratic Party and the promotion of the public welfare, and whose past career shall offer a reasonable guaranty that they do not consider the chief object of political action to be the plunder of the public treasury, whether of the City and county or of the State or nation.

Resolved, That all attempts to excite divisions among Democrats founded upon differences of nativity or of religious faith should be condemned by every true Democrat, and that such an attempt can sometimes be most effectually rebuked by recalling the antecedents of the person by or on whose behalf it is made.

A discussion then ensued on that portion of the resolution referring to distinctions of nationality and religion, which was finally discontinued on rereading and explaining the resolutions, which were adopted.

Speaking on these resolutions, Mr. WATERBURY said the people were governed by a clique which walked before them as the vailed prophet—a ring fatting to a degree beyond a swine's fullness on corruption. Not by abilities given them by the Almighty, but by corruption and menace. Less than ten years ago some of its members were worth nothing. Now they are worth millions. Not alone the City funds, but the property of private corporations, and even the public treasury is imperiled by this organization.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ROONEY then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, without expressing any opinion as to the alleged corruption of the former Board of Education or incapacity of the present, in the opinion of this Committee, the passage of a law taking from the people the election of that Board, and vesting their selection in corrupt nominating conventions, absolutely controlled by cliques and Rings, was a violation of sound political principles and a great injury to the cause of education; and that we have been disappointed after the loud professions of reform which preceded the passage of the law; that about one-half of the persons selected by the Mayor are participants in the patronage of the City or County Government.

Resolved, That no person shall be supported as a candidate for the Senate or Assembly who is not unequivocally in favor of vesting in the people the right to elect absolutely the members of the Board of Education.

Mr. GEORGE A. BARNEY then proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure the advice of proper legal counsel, and report to this Committee at an early day whether or not the people of this City are entitled to elect a Mayor at the charter election in December next.

Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON then offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to prepare and issue an address to the Democracy of the State upon the present management and condition of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York.

In proposing the last resolution Mr. ANTHON spoke warmly against the tyranny and corruptions of Tammany, in which he prayed God to save the county from the nominations of a Tammany Ring. He felt, as he had no doubt all felt, that they had been oppressed and wronged by Tammany. When he went elsewhere, out of the City, he heard its officials charged with corruption and dishonesty, and he could not truthfully contradict it. He had heard it said that some had thrown a firebrand into the party. If such a firebrand had been thrown Tammany had thrown it. He concluded by inviting all to unite in demanding justice from Tammany, and even though they failed to secure it 'twas better to die the death of martyrs than to live the life of apostates.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association—The Question of Abolishing the Legislative Commissions.

A regular meeting of this Association (organized under the auspices of the new General Committee) was held at No. 1,000 Third-avenue last evening, the President, CHAS. WATERS, in the chair.

S. D. MOULTON presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The arbitrary and dangerous exercise of power by certain of our municipal authorities in years past, leads to an appeal by the people to the Legislature of the State, for certain special laws for the protection and better government of the City; and,

Whereas, The multiplicity and abuse of such laws, it is believed, has resulted in more harm than good, is fraught with danger, [illegible] the above and the [illegible] county [illegible] of the people, [illegible] of all [illegible] exceptions, to be repealed at once, and the City and county restored to an equality with other counties of the State in the management of its municipal affairs, and

Whereas, In view of the magnitude and vital importance of the question, and in order to a more full and clear understanding of the measure in all its bearing, be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Second Assembly District of the county in this Central Committee be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to introduce, discuss, and upon due notice thereof at a regular and full meeting, take the sense of their respective Associations [illegible] the [illegible] question, and report the conclusion thereof to this Committee on or before the — day of January, 1870.

Mr. MOULTON and Mr. BABCOCK advocated the above resolution at some length. They claimed that the policy of transferring the power over our Municipal Government to the Legislature at Albany, however beneficial to the City it may have been heretofore, was no longer promotive of the public good and ought to be abandoned. There was so much corruption and lobbying at Albany of late years that the legislation for this City was quite as likely to be as bad or even worse than that of our own Municipal Government, while it had the disadvantage of being removed from the direct action of the people. They instanced the Tax Commissioners, created by the last Legislature, and their being allowed a salary of $10,000 a year each, which they said might just as well have been $20,000 or $50,000.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Secretary RAWLINS and of Senator FESSENDEN, and also a resolution sympathizing with the sufferers from the Avondale disaster, were adopted.

After some routine business, the Association adjourned for two weeks.

Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association—Probable Expenditures of the City Government This Year.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association, held at the City Salesroom, in Court-street, last evening, Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, Ex-Mayor, was elected President.

Colonel THORP read an address on municipal abuses concerning Prospect Park. He said it was announced at first that the Park would not cost more than $3,000,000. Then came a commission from Albany, whose functions seemed to be summed up in the term—extravagance. The annual cost of looking after the Park of 600 acres was over $80,000. Two millions had been spent, and the Park was still a waste. The new Paid Fire Department promised to cost the city not less than $500,000; it had commenced with an estimate on the basis of $300,000 per annum. Colonel THORP presented the following exhibit of moneys to be raised by the ruined tax-payers, which, he said, indicated a city overtaxed as no other city or State in the country or world was:

BROOKLYN EXPENSES FOR 1869.

Brooklyn City Debt.

Interest on $20,000,000	$1,500,000
Police	750,000
Education	750,000
County tax	1,500,000
City, lighting streets, &c	1,000,000
Total	$5,500,000

Assessments laid upon the Citizens for Local Improvements.

Boulevard in Ninth Ward	$1,000,000
Sewers	2,000,000
New streets	500,000
Water rates	500,000
Total	$4,000,000

Promised Appropriations.

Prospect Park	$2,000,000
Brooklyn Bridge	3,000,000

Current Expenses.

Police	$250,000
Lamps	100,000
School-houses	100,000

A vote of thanks to Colonel THORP was passed.

The Rawlins Fund.

General BUTTERFIELD, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the family of General RAWLINS, reports the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$29,000	Governor Walker	$500
Wm. B. Astor	1,000	James H. Banker	500
S. B. Chittenden & Co.	1,000	Stout & Dickinson	250
Brown Bros. & Co.	1,000	Bradish Johnson	250
Arnold, Sturges & Co.	1,000	C. E. Detmold	200
A. B. Cornell	1,000	Horace Greeley	100
Jno. D. Wolfe	500	J. E. Williams	100
Wm. H. Aspinwall	500	Jno. Bloodgood & Co.	100
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	500	S. P. Kennard	10
		Williamsburg	1
		Total	$37,511

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, telegraphs to General BUTTERFIELD: Have just been informed of your effort in behalf of General RAWLINS' family. As a personal friend of the late Secretary I desire to contribute $500.

GILBERT C. WALKER.

A Swindle Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A stranger called on me a few days ago with a subscription book, handsomely bound and gilded, claiming to be the "agent for the Asylum for Widows and Orphans," and asking a donation. The name of GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, trustee, No. 142 Broadway, was printed in the book. Many good citizens had subscribed sums ranging from $10 to $50. My suspicions were aroused during the interview, and I have taken pains to investigate the nature of the "asylum" and its claims upon the people. One of our most judicious City missionaries visited One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, where the asylum was said to be located, and makes a report, saying: "I made a thorough investigation, as well as personal examination, in regard to a home or asylum, said to be in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, for widows and orphans, but nothing of the kind is to be found from river to river. I made inquiry of doctors, policemen, women and children. I may also state that no such person as GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD can be found at No. 142 Broadway." This statement is made to put our citizens upon their guard. I inclose you my card, and am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

Large Fire in Centre-Street—Destruction of Kavanagh & Decker's Billiard Factory—Loss Over $110,000.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the rear basement of the five-story building Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-street, occupied, with the exception of the first floor, by KAVANAGH & DECKER, billiard-table manufacturers. The flames soon ran through the inner portion of the building to the workshops on the upper floors and to the roof, completely destroying the building and its contents, among which were several valuable tables, more or less complete. After the fire had raged about an hour, the floors, one after another, gave way, crashing through to the cellar. The flames also extended to the L portion of the building, which was gutted. KAVANAGH & DECKER's loss on stock is estimated at $100,000, and the building, which is owned by M. PLANCHET, is damaged about $10,000; fully insured. G. LAUMERSCOTT, cutler, who occupied the first floor of No. 172, is a loser of about $500; and GEO. W. READ, of No. 170, dealer in veneers, about $1,000. HORTON & CO., gas and chandelier fixtures, at No. 166, lose about $2,500, supposed to be insured. The small buildings in the rear, Nos. 116 to 122 Baxter-street, were more or less damaged by water, and the occupants suffer some loss on furniture.

Shooting Affray on Broadway.

About 9 o'clock last evening, the jewelry store of JAMES SOUTHWICK, No. 613½ Broadway, became the scene of a drama and almost of a tragedy. Some rowdies entered the store, and began disarranging the stock in a very suspicious manner, so much so that SOUTHWICK resolved to put them out, and a scuffle ensued. Mrs. MARY SOUTHWICK, seeing the condition of affairs, and fancying her husband in danger, seized a revolver, and fired a shot which lodged in the shoulder of RICHARD CODY, of No. 350 West Seventeenth-street, inflicting a slight wound. She was accordingly arrested and taken to the Spring-street Police Station, where CODY made a complaint, and she was locked up.

Capture of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

Colonel Whitely, of the United States Detective Squad, yesterday arrested JAMES CODDINGTON, aged 50, and GEORGE MERRIAN, aged 42, on the charge of uttering counterfeit twenty-five cent currency stamps. Upon being searched $1,000 worth were found in their possession, which they said was purchased from E. WOODWARD, who was also arrested. WOODWARD is known in Georgia as Judge WOODWARD, and Colonel WHITELY has received information which leads him to believe that this prisoner is the person who flooded North Carolina with counterfeit tobacco stamps to the amount of $80,000. The three prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up, and will be taken before the United States Commissioner this morning.

Arrest of a Desperate Hotel Burglar.

On Thursday evening MARGARET ENRIGHT, chambermaid in charge of the third floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, locked the door of room No. 358, occupied by SOLON E. FARWELL, one of the guests. At 11 P. M. Mr. FARWELL entered the room, and at once discovered a man concealed under the bed. He immediately called for a porter, when the unknown sprang up and rushed into the hall. Mr. FARWELL gave an alarm, which was heard by Detective POWERS, who arrested the fugitive after a desperate struggle. Subsequent examination of the room resulted in the discovery of a false key, which had no doubt been used by the prisoner, who gave the name of LEWIS SAXTON. The accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and committed for trial without bail.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

President Grant at the Fair—What He Said and Did.

At 8 o'clock last evening, President GRANT, accompanied by General PORTER and Mr. CORBIN, his brother-in-law, visited the American Institute Fair, and soon became the observed of all observers. Matters were progressing rather quietly, there being a small number of visitors present just previous to the President's arrival, when suddenly a crowd entered the building preceded by General GRANT and Mr. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President of the Board of Managers. Immediately following were Mr. CORBIN, General PORTER and a few of the managers; and, at the heels of these, a promiscuous assemblage of young and old, seemingly intent on getting as near to the President as possible, and anxious to hear, if perchance he should say anything regarding the articles to which his attention was called. Mr. CLEVELAND, acting as cicerone to the distinguished visitor, first brought him in front of a carved wooden figure of himself, life-size, which is one of the collection being exhibited by WM. DEMUTT & CO., of No. 403 Broadway. This figure is intended as a sign for a tobacco store, and represents the President in the undress uniform of a General, holding in one hand a lighted cigar, which he has seemingly just removed from his mouth, and is a very fair counterfeit presentment of the hero of Appomattox. He regarded the figure earnestly for a minute or two, and turning to Mr. CLEVELAND with a smile, laconically remarked, "Pretty well done." From this point the President was escorted to the department where woolen manufactures are on exhibition, and he examined several of the textile fabrics with the air of one who understands what are the qualities pertaining to a piece of good cloth. He then inspected the agricultural implements, the furniture display, and afterward, in passing up the main aisle, stopped for a few minutes in front of a case containing a number of fancy meerschaum pipes, one of which is of enormous size. This he scrutinized closely, and appeared to be well pleased with its style of adornment. After hastily viewing the large photographs and other articles in the Department of Fine Arts, and making a second circuit of the building, the President and his party retired. He had designed to make this visit to the Fair quietly and without its being known to any one; but the fact of his intended visit, from some cause or other, leaked out, and a number of persons were in waiting to get a look at him when Mr. CORBIN's carriage arrived at the Rink. These formed the crowd that followed him during his hasty round of examination. When he entered the band was discoursing the "Sabre" chorus from the "Grande Duchesse," but he had proceeded only a few yards down the main aisle when the leader caught sight of him and the chorus was forthwith merged into "Hail to the Chief." The visitors, who were scattered in various parts of the building, noticing this sudden change in the melody, began to look about for the cause of it, which they soon ascertained. "GRANT's here," was the laconic sentence that went round from mouth to mouth, conveying the information, and immediately from all quarters there was a rush in the direction of the small party who surrounded the President. From this time until he took his departure the crowd kept increasing, and much to his discomfort, and not at all in accordance with the rules of ordinary courtesy, pressed him on all sides, as he went from point to point. Everything else was forgotten for the moment; the President, instead of being a mere visitor, as he earnestly wished to be, was the object of universal attraction, and was doubtless heartily glad when, safely ensconced in his carriage, he rolled away from the exhibition.

Westchester County Fair.

Between four and five thousand persons visited the Fair grounds of the Westchester County Agricultural Society, yesterday. The race track was in splendid condition, and the turnout of fast nags was unusually fine.

For the first premium, the following horses were entered, viz:

B. Travis entered b. h. Cock Robin.
G. W. Lee entered bl. h. G. W.
Hiram Mead entered br. g. Prince.
A. Christian entered br. g. Bull Frog.
Mr. Van Berger entered br. g. Mt. Vernon.
Mr. Strickland entered r. g.—no name.
Moses Whipple entered Nora O'Neil.
W. S. Thompson entered g. m.—no name.
W. S. Ackerman entered br. m.—no name.
W. H. Rutzer entered b. h.—no name.

Mr. RUTZER's bay horse won the first heat in 2:51. The second heat was won by Mr. THOMPSON's gray mare in 2:46¾. Mr. WHIPPLE's mare *Nora O'Neil* won the third and fourth heats, but the race was undecided when the reporter left.

Between the heats of the first race the second race was run and decided. Two prizes, one for $150 and the other for $50, for the best and second best double teams owned and kept in the county and driven together as a double team, mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. WHIPPLE entered Spider and Fly.
W. L. MACE entered a brown team.
W. STORER, Jr., entered Restless and Jim.
W. H. RUTZER entered a bay team.

Mr. STORER's team won the first heat in 2:47, Mr. WHIPPLE coming in second. In the second heat Mr. STORER's team came in at an easy pace in 3:12, having distanced all the rest, and thereby closed the race.

The Fair winds up to-day with two races—one for $200 in premiums for horses owned and kept in the county that have not beaten 2:45, in harness, mile heats, best three in five. The second race for $500 premium, open to all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

"Central Park March."

1. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra" .... Rossini
2. Waltz, "The Flower Girl" .... Godfrey
3. March, "Gettysburg Quickstep" .... J. W. Carrier

PART II.

4. Polka, "Zerlina," (cornet obligato) .... Ettling
5. Aria, "We May be Happy Yet" .... Balfe
6. Grand Selection, "The Contrabandista" .... Sullivan
7. March, "Fall In" .... Kuppi

PART III.

8. The "Jubilee Medley" .... Engleman
9. Waltz, "Hussars" .... Hartman
10. Quadrille, "Irish Airs" .... Laurient
11. Song, "I Ask you Pretty Birds" .... Gumbert

"Home Thoughts."

There is now being exhibited, at the Mineral Springs, an interesting relic of the philosopher HUMBOLDT, which attracts much attention from visitors to the Park. It consists of a highly-ornamented fire screen, inlaid with mother of pearl, and was presented to the Baron by his beloved Sovereign, FREDERICK WILLIAM II., of Prussia.

The Will of the Late A. J. Butler—Further Legal Proceedings.

General B. F. BUTLER, the executor of the last will and testament of his brother, ANDREW J. BUTLER, filed in the Surrogate's office on the 10th of July a statement of the entire assets of his brother's estate, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals. The total amount of these assets which the executor considers good and collectable is, according to his statement, $142,827 26. Several of the creditors of A. J. BUTLER, whose claims were disallowed by the executor, have filed objections to this statement, while others whose claims were allowed insist that the executor has not rendered a full statement of the assets that have come into his hand, and that some of the claims that were allowed by him are fictitious. The Surrogate has appointed CHARLES PRICE, Esq., Auditor, to take testimony and report on these claims, and several claimants appeared before him yesterday, but the hearing was postponed to Friday, Sept. 17.

Billiards—The Championship Disputed by Canada.

Canada again disputes the billiard championship with the players of the States, and the victor in the forthcoming contest between DEERY and MELVIN FOSTER, must prepare to cross cues with C. DION, that expert having telegraphed his challenge from Montreal yesterday. It will perhaps bear explanation, in view of the challenge having come from a Canadian, that the diamond cue now held by DEERY represents a particular game, and it is the privilege of all players to compete for it, irrespective of nationality.

The contest of Tuesday next is looked forward to with uncommon interest. DEERY is practicing daily, with MICHAEL PHELAN for an opponent, and playing so well that the odds of two to one, offered a week ago in favor of FOSTER, have become exhausted. No better than ten to eight can now be commanded, and "even money" is to be had if patiently sought for. As is customary among the billiard fraternity, the wagers, though numerous, are in small amounts, being made for opinion's sake, or through sympathy, rather than for gain. The adherents of the two players, themselves warm personal friends and generous professional rivals, are about equally divided, and nothing is so earnestly bespoken as "a fair field and no favor."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

By Judge McCunn.

Carter vs. Clerke; motion denied, with costs.
Tolin vs. Conway; motion granted.
Casey vs. Casey; motion granted and receiver appointed.
Gray vs. The National Steamship Company; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Livingston vs. Cowles; motion denied in part; see opinion with Clerk.
Mathews vs. Jones, &c.; see memorandum.
Brett, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Drafts of the orders to be made in the Merchants' Union Express Company litigation were to-day submitted to the Court. Judge CARDOZO will settle the orders at a future day.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT BY DR. SWINBURNE.

Mr. Johnson, counsel for the Board of Health, appeared before Judge CARDOZO to-day and made a return on behalf of Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of the Port, to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of Martin and Walsh two Whitehall boatmen alleged to have been unlawfully imprisoned at Quarantine. It appears the men had friends on board the bark *Eva*, lying off the Battery, subject to the Quarantine laws, and, pulling alongside of the vessel, one of the men went on board to see his friends, while the other remained in the boat. For this act they were both arrested by the Harbor Police and taken before the Health Officer at Staten Island, who directed them to be placed on board the Quarantine ship *Illinois*.

Mr. Johnson claimed that the act was a legitimate exercise of authority under the statute, and gave as a reason why the men were not produced in obedience to the writ, that it was dangerous to the health of the City so to do.

Mr. Howe stated in reply that the return in itself was not sufficient, because the production of the relators was necessary. The Police had taken these prisoners before the Health Officer, but they could not to-day produce them before the Court. Instead of that, the Police authorities had sent an army of policemen into the Court who had as much infection in their clothes as the prisoners themselves. No allegation is made even now that these men were sick from any disease, or in any way affected whatever. Dr. Swinburne not wishing to take the responsibility himself, had applied to the Board of Health in reference to the matter, and now he (Mr. Howe) contended that the proper way to meet this would be a regular traverse to the return. There was no danger to the City to be anticipated by the production of these men in Court. Under the Bill of Rights it is unconstitutional for Dr. Swinburne or any other person to deprive citizens of their rights, or imprison them in such a manner as this. Dr. Swinburne could not tell whether he should discharge them or whether the Board of Health should do so. Under these circumstances he claimed that the prisoners should be produced in Court.

Mr. Johnson said it was shown by the affidavits that those parties were on board an infected vessel, and it was also shown that it was obligatory on the Health Officer to detain them.

The Court—The Health Officer must produce the bodies of the prisoners, unless it clearly appears that there was danger in so doing. If there was any conflict as to that, some proper physician should be sent on board the vessel to investigate the matter, examine these men and report. Mr. Howe, why should not that be done before requiring the production of the parties?

Mr. Howe replied that the Health Officer could not state that there was any danger in the parties coming into Court.

The Court stated that the whole question was, is there a reasonable probability of danger by their production in Court? for, if not, they should be produced. He thought that if the Health Officer did not undertake the responsibility of bringing them there under a *habeas corpus* without danger, then I think the matter should stand over, and that a permit should be got from the Health Officer to have the matter investigated. If the Health Officer would assist the Court in the performance of its duty, there was not the slightest difficulty in having the investigation.

The further hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow, Dr. Nealis, the physician of the City Prison, having been appointed to investigate the condition of the parties.

NOTE.—Nearly 100 indictments were handed in by the Grand Jury to-day, nearly all of which were for minor offences.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—American Securities open quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 82¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 81¾; United States Ten-forties, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 9d. ℘ cental.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened dull. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 11,000 were for export and 9,000 for speculation, leaving 30,000 to the trade. The total stock in port is 449,000 bales, of which 87,000 are American. The total stock afloat, bound to this port, is 470,000 bales, of which 6,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 30s. ℘ quarter for European. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 60,000 quarters, whereof 30,000 were from the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—1:30 P. M.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable, though they have no perceptible effect upon the market. It is now thought the sales of the day will reach 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¾d. Sugar a shade easier at 29s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 10—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞@93. American Securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82; Erie Railway Shares, 23½; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

LONDON, Sept. 10—4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. Erie Railway Shares firmer at 24⅛; Illinois Centrals, 94.

LONDON, Sept. 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 83⅛ for the issue of 1862; 83 for 1865, old, and 82 for 1867; Ten-forties, 75⅛. The Stock market closed steady; Eries firmer at 24⅛; Illinois Centrals, 94.

PARIS, Sept. 13—4:10 P. M.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes, 70f. 35c.

HAVRE, Sept. 10—4:10 P. M.—COTTON—The market opens heavy.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10—4:20 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds 86⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 10—4:20 P. M.—The Bourse is excited but firmer.

ANTWERP, Sept. 10—4:20 P. M.—Petroleum flat at 55½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed ℘ shade firmer but unchanged. The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation and exports.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ℘ cental. Corn, 30s. ℘ quarter for European. Peas, 45s. ℘ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard dull. Cheese quiet. Bacon quiet and steady.

HAVRE, Sept. 10.—Cotton closed declining at 158f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 159f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 70f. 90c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—FLOUR steady at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 27; No. 2 at $1 24½@$1 25½; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 24½@$1 25, seller September. CORN active and lower; sales of No. 2 at 83½c.@85c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was steady at 83½c., seller September. OATS—Sellers of No. 2 at 44½c.; buyers at 44¼c., closing firmer. RYE is in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at 90c.; No. 2 at 86½c.@88c., closing at 86½c. for No. 2. BARLEY irregular; sales of No. 2 at $1 32, seller Monday. HIGHWINES steady and firm; sellers at $1 08. PROVISIONS steady. PORK quiet at $33@$33 50. LARD quiet at 18¼c.@18½c.; Dry-salted SHOULDERS steady and higher; sales at 13½c. CATTLE steady at $4@$4 50 for Common to Extra Cows; $7 25@$7 60 for Extra Steers. Live HOGS firm, steady and active for best, at $8 45@$8 75 for Common, and $9 50@$10 for Choice. FREIGHTS steady and firm at 5½c.@6c. on Corn, and 6c.@6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 246,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats, 76,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn, 396,000 bushels; Oats, 110,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—15½c.@16c. on Wheat, 13¾c.@14c. on Corn, and 9c.@9½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR neglected, except for dray lots. WHEAT unsettled, closing steady; sales 30,000 bushels Amber Ohio and Michigan at $1 40, and 10,000 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 15. CORN dull and drooping; small sales at 90c.@93c., according to condition. OATS quiet and easier; sales, 56,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 52½c.@53c. RYE—New offered, but no price named. BARLEY—Sales, 15,000 bushels new State, to arrive, for shipment to Chicago, on private terms. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 08. PORK lower, offered at $33@$33 50, dull. LARD dull at 19c.@19½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 47; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White Wabash at $1 55; and 3,000 Extra White Michigan at $1 80. CORN—Held at $1 08 for No. 1 Illinois. BARLEY—Sales 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 35. CORNMEAL $2 30 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; and Middlings $30@$32 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York 58c., and to Albany 50c. Lake IMPORTS—3,467,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—48,500 bushels Corn, and 1,502,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm but quiet; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull and lower at 95c. OATS dull at 50c.@53c. for No. 2 and No. 1. RYE, 96c.@97c. TOBACCO active; sales 186 hhds. at $8@$20 50. WHISKY firm and in good demand at $1 08. PORK dull and nominal at $33 50. LARD neglected; held at 18¼c. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged. BACON sold at 17c.@19½c. HAMS, 22c.@24c. EXCHANGE steady.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 28 for No. 1 and $1 24½ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 43c.@43½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 80c. for No. 2. Grain FREIGHTS more active but unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 1,378 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 1,381 bales. Exports to Great Britain, none; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 616 bales. Stock on hand, 247 bales. Market easier; Middlings, 31c.; Sea Islands, nominal at 50c.@$1. Sales of the week, 625 bales.

MOBILE, Sept 10.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 976 bales; exports, coastwise, 830 bales; stock, 1,367 bales; sales of the week, 825 bales; to-day, 100 bales. Market closed firm; Low Middlings, 29½c.; receipts, 316 bales; exports, 77 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—COTTON easier; sales 255 bales; prices unchanged; receipts, 276 bales; sales of the week, 1,960 bales. HAY, $28@$30. GOLD, 35¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145½. Other articles unchanged.

GALVESTON, Sept. 10.—COTTON—Receipts, 591 bales; exports, to New-York, 324 bales; stock, 537 bales. Market in active demand; prices firm; Good Ordinary, 21½c.@21¾c.; sales, 248 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 32½c.; receipts, 21 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$6. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS, 70c. PORK, $34@$34 50. LARD, 20½c.@22c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 16½c.; Sides, 19½c.

NORFOLK, Sept. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 180 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, none; sales of the week, none.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—WHEAT steady; White, $1 40; No. 1 Regular, $1 32; Amber, $1 33. CORN firm at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY dull at 48c.@50c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 135.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N.	Cloudy	67
Boston	N. E.	Clear	66
New-York	N.	Clear	62
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	61
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Cloudy	66
Wilmington, N. C.	S. E.	Clear	75
Washington	W.	Clear	66
Richmond	N.	Clear	61
Oswego	N. E.	Rainy	59
Buffalo	N.	Clear	60
Chicago	E.	Clear	62
Mobile	N.	Clear	66
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	75
Key West	N. E.	Clear	85
Havana	Calm	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga.	N.	Clear	68
Savannah	N.	Clear	72
Charleston	N.	Clear	76

[Advertisement.]

SOUND RESOLVE.—Prince Arthur is now on this continent, and the Jenkinses of the Press have day by day chronicled his movements. He will surely visit this City this Fall, we are told, if only for the purpose of purchasing one of KNOX's invincible hats. Fall style at 212 Broadway is just out and the theme of complimentary comment.

[Advertisement.]

Over thirty banks have been protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph since the Ocean Bank robbery. Look out for imposition and infringement. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Donau	Aug. 28	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

France	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Sept. 11	New-York	London.
Columbia	Sept. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Halley	Sept. 11	New-York	Brazil *via* England.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States, *via* Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 9:45 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 10.—*In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.*—Mrs. O. Eldridge, 2 daughters and 2 servants, G. Blain, mother and daughter, General Fitz-Henry Warren and wife, F. J. Warren, Miss Russel, George Wilson and wife, Miss C. Schuber, brother and sister, H. A. Mitchell and wife, John Kaiser, Mrs. B. Cocks, John T. Titus, wife and child, Amos Alt, Mrs. J. McKinna and 3 children, Chas. Torrey, Mrs. Jane Tegualis and two children, J. G. Ludlum, Mrs. E. Spencer, D. Bogden, J. H. Livingston, Mrs. E. J. Mudget and 2 children, N. J. Durand, J. Murphy, H. G. Prevort, E. Moyna, H. Buttingham, D. Antires, F. Margaret, Saml. Paul, T. K. Thomas, Miss Lizzie Long, and 115 others.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—P. Brady, M. Mooney, A. Porter, H. Barnum, L. M. Browser, Miss Nellie Moore, Miss Carrie Moore, Miss Mary Watson, W. H. D. Cochrane, W. Wheeler, Wm. Morn, H. Dubois, H. M. Farley and wife, E. M. Allen and wife, J. M. Leland, Miss Emma Gates, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—James Henry, Mrs. Ihley, Mr. Sylvester, wife, child and servant, W. Whilden, J. Whitmore, G. H. Norwood, H. C. Wilkins, Ed. Perry, J. P. McCall, P. McLaughlin, Mrs. E. Lyman and child, J. Buckman, Harmon Holy, John Brocktiser, L. McIntosh.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans.—From New-Orleans—Wm. Wolfer, Mr. McGonegal. From Havana—Mrs. Elvera Meirant, Juan Leiz Beniteo, Jose Alego Amos, Jose Joinas, G. Callero, George Furres.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon rises.10 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Water Lily, Thompson, Savannah.

Barks Eagin, Wilkinson, Pierreville, C. E., J. H. Winchester; Kate Smith, (Br.,) Hamilton, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Roska, (Russ.,) Lundelin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Gustavus, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Gibraltar and Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Esther, Prince, Cardiff, Nesmith & Sons; Friehandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Tuzo, Cienfuegos and St. Jago, Moss & Ward; Eastern Star, Young, Barbadoes, Bishop Bros.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhavre, Curacao, Dovale & Co.

Schooners John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; T. A. Ward, Morton, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Tryphenia, (Br.,) Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas.

Arrived.

Steamship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Aug. 28, via Southampton 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong westerly gales with rough sea the entire passage. Sept. 2, lat. 50 22, lon. 14 48, passed ship Rock Light, (Br.,) bound west; 6th, lat. 48 08, lon. 44 15, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 47 32, lon. 45 58, passed bark Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) bound west.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Aug. 28, and Queenstown 29th, via Halifax Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Was detained off Halifax 12 hours by fog; Sept. 2, lat. 50, lon. 37 36, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool. The C. of B. brings 585 passengers.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Aug. 31, via Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 8 passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Was detained inside of Bar at Charleston 6 ds. by a heavy northeast gale.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Aug. 25, via Charleston Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Put into Charleston short of coal.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sept. 10, 10 A. M., 12 miles S. from Barnegat, spoke bark R. W. Griffith, hence for Matanzas.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbadoes 12 ds., with molasses, &c., and 3 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sept. 3, encountered a hurricane commencing from S., and veering round to N. W.; the barometer falling from 30.05 to 28.24.

Bark Hannah H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Holden, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with wool, hides and 2 passengers to Dabney, Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Sept 8, lat. 37 40, lon. 73, encountered a hurricane, lasting 6 hours, during which lost sails, started butts and water casks, and swept everything moveable on deck, the barometer fell from 30.01 to 28.64.

Bark Cardenas, Sunaberg, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Water Lily, (of St. John, N. B.,) Janesworth, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to J. M. & L. De Escoriaza—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Annie Burr, (new,) Wheeler, New-Haven, in tow of steamer Seth Low, in ballast to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. She is 375 tons burden, carpenter's measurement, being the largest vessel of her class afloat, and will load in E. D. Hurlbut's line for Mobile.

Schr. Lugano, (of East Machias,) Sawyer, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to John Miller, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sept. 8, in a hurricane, which lasted 4 hours, carried away main boom, split jib, &c.

Schr. Albert Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides and 2 passengers to R. W. Bepes & Co.—vessel to Bently, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Etheridge, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Silas B. Wright, Strong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. B. Vail, Henderson, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Va., 4 ds.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Emily Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Selsey, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. M. Twibell, Farmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Branch, Wilson, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Mary Day, Adams, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. Spray, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Marcena Munson, Jr., Dayton, Virginia.
Schr. Mary France, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr. M. J. Granger, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Magnolia, Dewdy, Virginia.
Schr. Julia A. Berkell, Larden, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. J. Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Belle K. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Foedell, Virginia.
Schr. Vanname, Boyce, Virginia.
Schr. W. M. Wilson, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Argo, Brown, Washington, D. C.
Schr. Eclipse, Brown, Georgetown, D. C.
Canal-boat Augusta, Henderson, Quebec 13 ds., with lumber to C. H. Matthews.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Below.

Schr. Albert Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, from Buenos Ayres July 1. Spoken by Atlantic Submarine Wrecking steamer Philip, Captain Hazard, 15 miles S. E. from the Highlands.

Ship New World, Champion, London Aug. 2, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Hartstene, Teller, Cardiff Aug. 2, with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham's Nephew.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Liverpool; ships Matiah, from Manilla; Assaye, from Calcutta; barks Emma C. Bese, from Liverpool; Fearless, from Antwerp; Horn, from Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig M. C. Roselelt, for Boston; schr. Virginia Dare, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 10.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Harry, from Matanzas.

Passed out—Steamer Berlin, for Bremen; ships Admiral and Augusta, for Rotterdam; Gentoo, for San Francisco; barks Maritou, F. N. Churchill, Elverton; brig Henry Gilbert; schrs. Artic and C. C. Clark, for West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 9, A. M.—Brigs Amos M. Roberts and Charles Miller, and schrs. Olive, Carrie and Adelia, are ashore at Tarpaulin Cove. The Olive and Carrie are full of water. The schr. Katie P. Lunt struck and knocked off her rudder and sternpost, and is at anchor in Tarpaulin Cove, full of water. Brig Village Belle has been towed into Holmes' Hole. The brig Village Belle, before reported arrived, was dragged out of the harbor in a gale last night, and is at anchor in the Sound, with foremast and maintopmast gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Cld. Dunfillan, for Queenstown, with 28,000 sacks of wheat; Titan, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu; Adeha Carlton, Sydney.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Chebucto, Kennedy, from St. John, P. R., arrived 7th inst., is consigned to Geo. A. Philipps & Collins.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—The steamer Pioneer was gotten off the beach this morning at 10 o'clock, and she is now in port without a leak, and is perfectly dry.

Spoken, &c.

St. George—Whaling ship, of and from New-Bedford, full of oil, Aug. 22, lat. 19 06, lon. 51 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 29, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York, ldg.; brig Gem, for do. do.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Aug. 21, barks Morning Star and Evening Star, for New-York, ldg.

At Demerara, Aug. 20, schrs. Dragon and Jessie Rhodes, for New-York, ldg.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 19.—Arr. bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 25th, schr. Annie A. Rich, French, Boston; 26th, United States steamer Seminole, Owens, Key West; 29th, steamer Henry Chauncey, Conner, New-York.

Cld. Aug. 24, brig Eos, Larsen, Santa Martha; 28th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; Sept. 1, steamer Henry Chauncey, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—The steamship The Queen, from New-York Aug. 28, arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—The steamship Silesia arrived here at 9:30 this morning.

HAVRE, Sept. 10.—The steamship Ville de Paris sailed for New-York yesterday.

STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM WATCHES.

More Durable,

More Reliable,

More Accurate,

Than Any Watches of Foreign Manufacture.

There is an apprehension in the minds of many that a Stem-Winding Watch is complicated and liable to get out of order. However this may be in the case of other watches, it is not so with those made at Waltham. The stem-winder is simply a key held in its place, and has no connection with the running part of the watch whatever; but, although simple in its construction and arrangement, the most elaborate and perfect machinery is required to produce the various parts which form this attachment; and no expense has been spared to manufacture an article which shall represent the perfection of American industry.

The Stem-Winding Watches now made by the American Watch Company are of a much higher grade than any of the watches heretofore made by it, and are of the size and shape best adapted for gentlemen's use. The movements are of uniform size and quality, and the cases embrace every pattern now in use.

We have on hand a large assortment and great variety, and invite all to call and examine them.

HOWARD & CO.,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

HEARTH AND HOME

"Able and Valuable Publication."—*William D. Bishop, President New-Haven Railroad.*

The public has for some months anxiously expected the views of

MR. GREELEY ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

No. 39, now ready, and sold by all newsdealers, contains these views deliberately and ably expressed at length. They will create surprise in some quarters.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

The best Household Soap in America, and steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and economical. Sold by first-class Grocers generally. Depot, 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 747 BROADWAY, FIFTH DOOR BELOW 8TH-ST., AND NOW OFFER A VERY CHOICE STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

We shall also keep a full stock of SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, BRONZES, &C. NO. 747 BROADWAY, Running through to Mercer-st.

PRICES SHALL BE LOW.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Advertisements to be inserted in the Official Catalogue should be sent in immediately. W. H. BISSELL, Publisher.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SUPERIOR

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

WHOLESALE.

PRICES LOW.

DEVLIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

Have removed to their new store, NO. 747 BROADWAY, FIFTH DOOR BELOW 8TH-ST., And now offer a very choice stock of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

We shall also keep a full stock of SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, BRONZES, &C.

PRICES SHALL BE LOW.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, Running through to Mercer-st.

FURNITURE,

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

JUST OUT,

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, AND BRONCHITIS.

NONE BETTER,
NONE AS GOOD
NONE SO PLEASANT,
NONE CURE AS QUICK.

FOR SALE BY JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE

WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

Alpaca Umbrellas.

These Umbrellas have the appearance of fine quality silk. The sticks or handles are of one piece, without joint, and of the latest and most beautiful styles. Each Umbrella is inclosed in an enameled case or cover. We warrant these Alpaca Umbrellas to be perfectly fast in color, a good clear black.

They do not discolor or fade, and they wear longer than any gingham or silk Umbrella. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, that the chemical action of the atmosphere (caused by the changes from sunshine to rain) upon Cotton coverings, when stretched upon umbrella frames, will both remove the color and destroy the fabric.

After a very long experience (since 1802) in the manufacture of Umbrellas, we must say that Alpaca is not only the cleanest and most durable, but the most economical umbrella covering. Respectfully,

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A Cure for Rupture!

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF LORD BYRON.

SIZE OF PICTURE, 11x8.

Copied from a miniature taken at Venice in 1820, by Pressiani, belonging to the Marquise de B., formerly Countess Guiccioli, and pronounced by her the only faithful likeness of the great poet. This copy is the only one that has ever been or ever will be allowed by her to be taken.

Published by SARONY & CO., No. 680 Broadway, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Services will be resumed in Grace Church SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.